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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY AUGUST 27, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2310.

PRESERVE THE TREES

Gov. Dole Will Be Active to Save Forests.

(From Monday's daily.)

FORESTATION is one of the uppermost subjects in the mind of Governor Dole. Since his return from his vacation on the Island of Hawaii the Chief Executive is more than ever impressed with the necessity of hard and consistent work for the preservation of the forests, and those whom he has met have found him enthusiastic in his belief that all must be done that is possible for the keeping and building up of the vast tree-clad areas. One of the first acts of Governor Dole will be the setting aside of a forest reserve which will have for its purpose the protection of the young trees from animals.

Governor and Mrs. Dole returned from their two months' outing on Hawaii by the Kinau Saturday morning. Both are much improved in health. Governor Dole has taken on flesh, is browned and ruddy, and looks better than he has before in several years. He said last evening that he felt better than for some time and was in shape for work again. He will not take up the duties of his office at once, however. Acting Governor Cooper has been at work for several weeks upon the report of the Territory for the past year. This document will be an important one and it must be in Washington by the middle of September. Governor Dole feels that he could not take hold of it now and make the work what it should be, and his plans are to postpone taking up the duties of office until Mr. Cooper has finished the report. This will be about the end of the week.

"I was most thoroughly impressed with the necessity of forest protection," said Governor Dole last evening, "by what I saw while in the mountains between Mauna Kea and Hualalai. There are sheep ranges about the slopes and the sheep have completely wiped out any young growth in the sections over which they feed. Many sheep have wandered away from the flocks and have become wild. Wherever they go there is nothing left but the standing timber which is too big for them to eat. I was impressed by the number of great trees which are about to fall in those forests. Giant koa trees, which seem to have lived to a ripe old age, and which have taken their share of nutriment out of the soil, are ready to fall before any wind, and there is no young growth in that section of the mountains to take the place of the old trees. Within a year or two there will be a great reduction in the forests, simply by the falling of this timber. The region is so inaccessible that much of this timber cannot be saved for use."

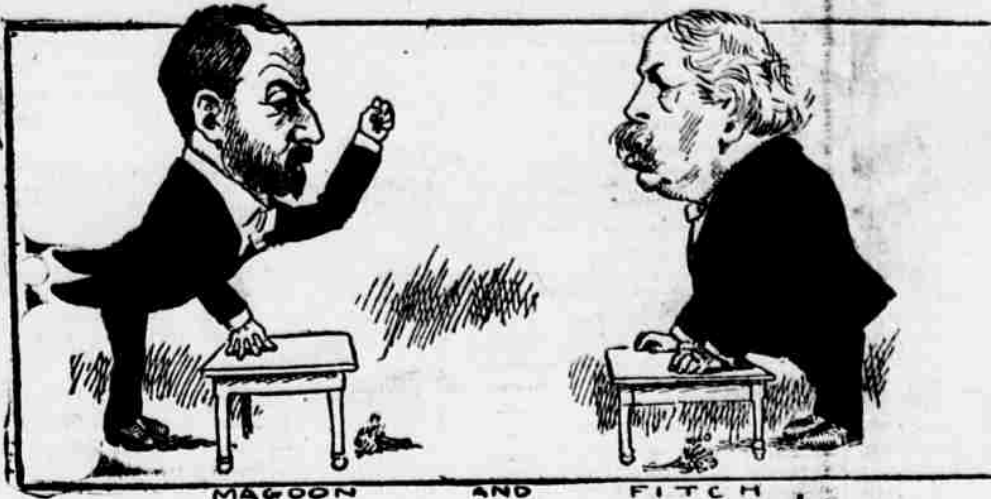
"It is my intention to set aside for a forest reserve a tract of land between the two mountains, probably between 40,000 and 50,000 acres, which, if nothing is done to save it, will become denuded of trees in a few years. There might be a few fences necessary to keep the sheep off part of it, and it would be my plan to give permits to persons who are reliable and who would not set fires in the timber, to go in there and hunt the wild animals. This would result in the clearing out of the sheep and would preserve the trees and permit the young growths to come up to replace them in a few years. This is not the only forest reserve which I contemplate, as there are many other places where the timber should be kept from the possibility of being wiped out, and as soon as the leases come in the plan will be to set aside the forests as reservations. I believe that this is in my power."

"Of the public works which I consider most necessary, the road around the Island of Hawaii is very important. There remains a few miles in Kona uncompleted and this should be finished as soon as possible. Nothing will be decided perhaps until the return of Superintendent Boyd from his trip about the Islands, and then the most needed works will be taken up and given immediate attention. Another thing which is very important is the water supply of Hilo. The spring from which the supply is now taken is in the middle of a settlement. The houses have been built up all about it and there is a danger of contamination. Higher up there is a spring which would supply the city for many years, and I hope to be able to make a reservation which will keep that from the danger. The plan will be to take in the spring and the lands about it on both sides of the valley in which it lies, so that there will be no danger from the residences which are springing up or from the cane lands, for the fertilizer which is used may poison the water."

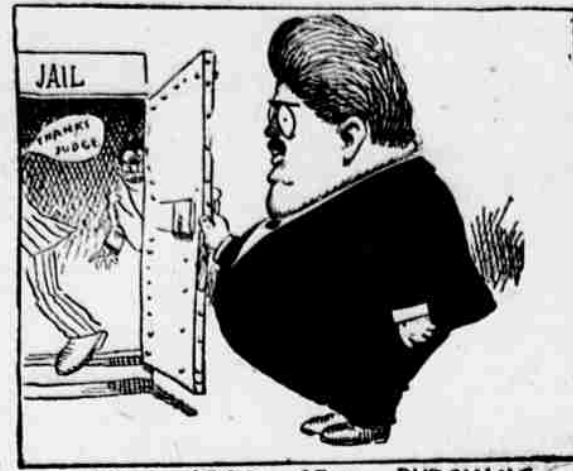
"I was very much pleased to find that there is more interest in small farming on the Island. I saw in Hilo an American farmer making arrangements for the disposition of his crops. This is one thing which is having the attention of the Government, and which will be prosecuted as much as possible."

(Continued on Page 5.)

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



MAGOON AND FITCH



JUDGE GEAR STILL PURSUING THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.



CAPT. BERGER GETS A NEW BAND STAND



LEVERS AND COOKE SHOWED THEIR APPRECIATION

HAWAIIAN MAILS GROW HEAVIER

Immense Increase in Island Postal Business Since the Annexation.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent in charge of the railway mail service in Hawaii, was in conference with Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger today. He says the volume of the mails in Hawaii has increased fully 100 per cent since the American regime began.

Save for himself, two inspectors and three clerks from San Francisco, the entire Hawaiian postal system is administered by resident officials and employees. The postmasters throughout the Islands, besides the native Hawaiians and the Americans who were there before the American regime was installed, include English, German, Portuguese and other nationalities. None of the ninety or one hundred postoffices on the Islands has had to call on the United States for employees of any kind.

Carr will return to Honolulu by the 15th proximo, when he will arrange transportation service for four years beginning next year. He will go from here to New York to look into the seaport mail service on the American line, preliminary to instituting a similar service on the Oceanic line between San Francisco and Honolulu, under which a postal clerk will be aboard each steamer.

TRANSFORMED RUSSIA.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant Notes Great Improvements There.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Speaking of his experiences in Russia where he made a tour, General Frederick Dent Grant, who has just arrived from Europe, said the general feeling of the people of the middle and upper classes was favorable to the United States. The Russians regard the United States more as a country to buy from than to sell to.

"I found the greatest improvement since my last visit to Russia in 1872," said the General. "Even the houses are better built and show that Russia is advancing with the times and is prosperous. The improvement in the conditions of the serfs is really remarkable. They were liberated about the same time that our negroes were, but they have advanced infinitely further in the same space of time. Army service has helped in their development physically and mentally in a way that goes far to make up for the burden on the nation at large."

Selling Medical Degrees.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, investigating the complaint of D. M. J. Mitchell, secretary of the State Board of Health, expects to locate a manufacturer of bogus diplomas in Jersey City. The complaint is in the shape of a circular letter to Dr. Mitchell offering to confer a degree and diploma of a "university" in Jersey City concerning which the educational department has no record. In the circular the degree of M. D. is offered at the bargain price of \$10, or, coupled with Ph. D., for \$15. The Governor says the authorities will at once take action against the promoters of the alleged university. He says he has received complaints from citizens in Texas, Minnesota and other Western States enclosing copies of the circular.

A TERRIFIC STORM VISITS GULF—TIDAL WAVE EFFECTS

ATLANTA, Ga., August 15.—The tropical storm which has been raging in the Gulf of Mexico for two days culminated in a tidal wave which swept the coast from Pensacola, Fla., to the mouth of the Mississippi. All communication is cut off, and it is believed that the villages which were destroyed in the storm of 1893, when 2,000 people were drowned, have again been overwhelmed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The big storm has practically subsided here and both the river and the lake are falling. The water has rapidly receded from the section of the city which was overflowed yesterday. Large bodies of men have gone to work to repair the damage done at the lake resorts, which bore the brunt of the storm. Little news has come thus far from the Mississippi sound, but there has been no loss of life in that reach of territory. The Louisville & Nashville railroad is still badly crippled. No trains have come in or gone out over this line since night before last. The subsidence of the water, however, makes it probable that the damage to the tracks will be quickly repaired and that the traffic will be resumed by tonight. A large number of cotton and other business men are still bottled up on the coast and unable to get to their offices. The northeastern road has had some trouble, but the Illinois Central has aided both the Louisville & Nashville and Northeastern in handling their passenger traffic.

The Cromwell liner Comus reached the city today. Dr. J. N. Thomas of the quarantine station boarded the Comus near the mouth of the river and told Captain Franklin that an unknown schooner and a small boat had been wrecked in that vicinity and six lives lost.

The news of the loss of the Cobden family of fifteen, above quarantine station, has not been confirmed. At Shell Beach the wind has ceased, but the water is rising and there has been considerable damage to crops. Rice has been damaged considerably down the river.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Esther arrived here today. She experienced heavy winds, but was not injured and saw no vessels in distress. The Esther reported that there was no serious damage at quarantine station, but that considerable property had been swept away at Port Eads.

The fruit company fears for the safety of another of its ships, the Fulton. The Fulton left Cuba fourteen and a half days ago and is now ten days overdue. She has never been reported. Captain Stevenson of the Esther brought up Captain Samuel J. Dunham and four members of the crew of the tug Biloxi, which capsized during the storm.

Cold Storage on Sailing Ships.

The ship Falls of Clyde and the steamer Enterprise, when the latter vessel returns to San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands, will both be fitted with cold storage plants like that recently put on the bark Roderick Dhu. The trips taken by the Roderick Dhu under the new arrangement have demonstrated the value of a cold storage plant, even in a sailing vessel, and other ships of the "brown" line are to be similarly equipped.

Manila Harbor Contract.

MANILA, August 13.—The contract providing for harbor improvements has been signed, and work will begin immediately. The cost of the improvements will amount to \$1,500,000.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard oil magnate, known as the King of Florida, has been divorced from his insane wife. He is 79 years of age and may marry a very young Southern beauty.

BISMARCK OF ITALY IS DEAD

Signor Crispi, Once the Premier, Passes Quietly Away at Naples.

NAPLES, August 11.—Signor Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock this evening. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends. The news was immediately telegraphed to King Emmanuel and Queen Helena. The newspapers assert that the body will be conveyed by steamer to Palermo, where the municipal authorities will arrange for a great public funeral. It is rumored that Signor Crispi's will authorizes a prominent Italian politician to examine his papers and to publish his memoirs.

It is rumored that the affairs of the deceased are in the greatest confusion and that Signora Crispi will have to depend solely on the proceeds of the sale of the memoirs. The body will lie in state for three days in the drawing room of the Villa Lina, in Naples, the walls of which are adorned with frescoes and presenting the principal episodes of the Garibaldian epoch. Signor Joratto, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the face. Seals have been affixed to the belongings of the deceased, and Signor Laureonzana of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed trustee of the will. Veteran soldiers, firemen and police will act as a guard of honor during the lying in state. A great state funeral will be held in Naples before the body is removed to Palermo. King Victor Emmanuel will be represented.

BRIDE WAS A HOODOO.

Whereupon the Bridegroom Returns Her to Her Parents.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A special to the World from Danbury, Conn., says: Morgan Burgess, who married three weeks ago Anna Goodwin, a Vermont girl, pretty and accomplished, has sent her back to her parents. It was a sad parting and the end of a strange story. Burgess loves his bride, but is firmly convinced that she is a "hoodoo" and that his life would be in danger if he did not get rid of her.

When the young man assisted his bride from the carriage in front of his mother's house after the wedding, Mrs. Burgess came out to meet him. "Mother," said Burgess, "this is my wife, whom I have brought from Vermont as a surprise to you." Without a word Mrs. Burgess reeled and fell dead at his feet. Doctors said the cause of death was heart failure.

Two nights after the funeral the house was entered by burglars and several hundred dollars were taken. A few days later a valuable horse and two cows became ill with a mysterious ailment and died.

Swimming Match.

A special match swimming race series has been arranged by the Olympic Club of San Francisco between Scott Leary and H. A. Wideman, of Honolulu, the champion swimmers of the club, which offers a special medal for any records broken. The final race, 100-yard dash, was to have taken place last night.

A fight in Austria resulting from a vendetta of twenty years' standing caused the death of seven and wounded twenty-three.

INCOME LAW IS VALID

Minor Defects Do Not Affect Tax.

The income tax law is valid.
The illegality of the law in sections not vital does not make the law in its entirety unconstitutional.
The Legislature has the power to discriminate between individuals and corporations, providing the classification is not arbitrary.
The exemption of \$1,000 is not excessive, and the Legislature has the power to place insurance companies in a class by themselves for the purpose of taxation.

The above are in brief the holdings of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the test of the income tax, made upon a statement of agreed facts. The test as to corporations was made by the Waimea Sugar Company, which paid the tax and then appealed from the refusal of the assessor to return the money. The test as to individuals is made in the case of George H. Robertson. The opinion sustaining the law as passed by the Legislature is written by Chief Justice Frear, Judge Galbraith dissenting. No further move will be made in the case until after consultation between the interested parties.

The substance of the findings of the court is given in the syllabus, which is as follows:

"Parts of a statute may be invalid without rendering the statute invalid as a whole. No opinion is expressed as to the invalidity of certain clauses of the income tax law which are claimed to violate the constitutional guarantees against self-incrimination, unreasonable searches and seizures, excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishments, inasmuch as no action has been taken under those clauses, and they would not, if invalid, affect the remainder of the statute."

"If the Territorial Legislature cannot tax the interest from United States bonds and the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the Territory, still the income tax law would not be invalid as a whole though general in terms and not expressly excepting such interest and salaries. A law may in cases be invalid or impliedly inapplicable to some of the objects within its letter without being void as a whole. The invalid part, to avoid affecting the remainder of the law, need not be in a separate clause."

"The Legislature may classify the objects of taxation, provided the classification is not merely arbitrary."

"The Legislature may place individuals in one class and corporations in another class, exempting the incomes of the former up to one thousand dollars in lieu of a deduction for personal and family expenses, and not allowing a similar exemption to corporations, they having no such expenses, a deduction of other necessary expenses being allowed in both cases."

"An exemption of all incomes to the amount of one thousand dollars is not invalid on the ground that it is excessive."

"Such exemption is valid though allowed only for the aggregate income of all members of a family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; and for each ward except where two or more wards are comprised in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction shall not exceed one thousand dollars."

"In estimating the income from sales of personal property, a taxpayer may lawfully be permitted to omit products produced and consumed by himself and his family."

"The Legislature may lawfully put foreign insurance companies in a class by themselves, and tax them one per cent. on their gross income and other persons and corporations two per cent. on their net income and one per cent. on their property."

Lower Court Affirmed.

The Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of the Waialua Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. The opinion was written by Judge Perry, Chief Justice Frear dissenting. The complainant asked for an injunction to restrain respondent from digging a tunnel under, through or across certain land, situate at Waialua, Maui, which it claimed. The question was as to the ownership of the land crossed by the tunnel and hinged upon the interpretation of the Hawaiian words in the deeds. The court holds that the complainant did not prove title to land in question and affirms the lower court, which was for defendant. Judge Frear dissents, holding that the words in the deed conveyed the land to the center of the stream to the complainant.

"Her Majesty, Liliuokalani, invites you to a breakfast at Washington Place, Monday, September 2." Is the way the queen's invitation to her friends reads. The occasion is her Majesty's birthday, which will be celebrated in fitting style. The day will commence with a breakfast, and in the afternoon a big luau will be given, which will be presided over by Liliuokalani in person.

THE BLIGHT OF LANTANA

How it May Destroy Coffee Trees.

MAUI, August 21.—By the Wednesday steamer, Professor Koebele, the celebrated entomologist, arrived on Maui, and has been staying at James Lindsay's, Haiku. His mission on the island is concerning the lantana blight. He states that the indiscriminate use of it is liable to lead the rancher, planter or farmer into trouble. After this blight has devoured and destroyed the lantana, what next? What will it then subvert upon? It will demand food in nature somewhat similar to the lantana, the coffee plant for instance. At Ulupalakua, where there is no coffee and no crop of any value save the grass of the pastures, this foe will probably vanish after the lantana has been consumed; but at Kaupo or in other places where there are coffee plantations, this blight should not be introduced, for when once started on its course of destruction nothing can stay its progress except the annihilation of what it feeds upon.

The Professor has spent several days in visiting Haleakala ranch and other places where he could obtain any information concerning the blight or the Japanese beetle.

The lantana blight is now scattered all over the Ulupalakua region and is spreading very rapidly. The Hawaiians in that vicinity have obtained some of it from the ranch and are placing it upon the lantana growing on their lands. Nothing now can stay its progress in that neighborhood. Inasmuch as Kahikini residents have also taken the blight to their lands, the Kaupo coffee planters should take great precautions.

Weather—Hot and dry; the drought continues.

GENERAL NOTES

Hana district has been having frequent light showers.

Miss Mamie Widdifield has been visiting at Waikapu.

Normal Instructor C. W. Baldwin departed for Honolulu by the steamer of the 25th.

W. N. Armstrong is the guest of Mrs. J. B. Castle at her summer residence on the slopes of Haleakala.

The Misses Ada and Ruth Whitney of Honolulu are being entertained by Mrs. W. E. Beckwith of Paia.

Mrs. D. B. Murdoch and two children of Ewa are visiting the D. B. Baldwins of Camp 5, Spreckelsville.

Mrs. Theodore Richards and family who have been at Punaloe, Makawao, return to Honolulu today.

The Ladies' Thursday Club of Makawao met at Mrs. F. P. Baldwin's, Paia, during the afternoon of the 23d.

A. N. Kepolaka returned to Waikuku this week taking a short rest from his duties as fire chief's commissioner.

During Tuesday, the 20th, James Lindsay of Haiku accompanied by Mr. McOintire visited the crater of Haleakala.

Senator H. P. Baldwin returns from Honolulu on the 21st and is busy looking after H. C. Co's interests at Spreckelsville.

Col. W. H. Cornwell and his daughter, Miss Kate Cornwell, returned from Honolulu on the Kinohi of Tuesday night last.—News.

Manager K. S. Gjerdum of Hana plantation, who has been abroad on a vacation since May, is daily expected home with a bride.

The wedding of Mr. George T. Wilbur of Kalaheini to Miss Osa of Haiku will soon take place. They will reside at the old manager's residence at Kalaheini.

Miss Charlotte Dodge of Honolulu, who has been spending a vacation at Erewhon Cattle station, Kula, has successfully passed the entrance examinations to Smith's College.

Manager Bellina will begin the great cattle drive at Ulupalakua on Monday, the 26th. The transfer of the property to the agents of the new owners has already been made.

The public land office is having circulars printed in several languages warning the denizens of the Hualo-Keane-Nahiku region against the wanton burning of forest lands.

Mr. Jas. T. Taylor, who is interested in the construction of the central Maui plantation railroads, paid a visit to Maui this week, returning to Honolulu on last night's Kinohi.—News.

The drought still continues on east and central Maui. The overland mail rider from Hana to Hilo reports that practically all the mountain streams on the route are dry, a very unusual occurrence.—News.

The Makawao Tennis Club are holding Saturday afternoon games at Sunnyside, Paia. Last Saturday afternoon they chose a committee on by-laws. Some of the members of the club held a practice game during the same afternoon.

An alligator pear of the purple variety grown upon the premises of E. H. Bailey of Waikuku weighed two pounds exactly and measured eighteen and a half inches in circumference lengthways and fourteen inches the other. This is a very large pear for Maui. Hilo and Honolulu pear-raisers will please report similar fruit of larger dimensions.

D. C. Lindsay, manager of Paia plantation, returned this week from a trip to Scotland and the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. His stay at San Francisco was shortened by a week owing to the strikes now taking place there. He did not complete his visit, fearing that he would be unable to return when desiring to on account of the general nature of the present strike.

MAUI LIKES THE NEW BANK PLAN

MAUI, August 24.—Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin announces a change in the program as regards the organization of the proposed Maui bank. Instead of an institution formed under Territorial laws with a capital of \$200,000, one-half paid up, it is now planned to establish a

national bank with a capital of \$25,000, fully paid up.

This move was made owing to the present stringency of the money market. It is a wise one, inasmuch as the \$25,000 in addition to the estimated amount that will be deposited in the savings department will probably meet all demands made by Maui people desiring loans. The companies wanting very large amounts are the owners of the sugar plantations who, when they are in need of extra funds, negotiate advances through their Honolulu agents.

There are many country banks on the Mainland doing a thriving business with no larger capital than the one proposed.

Mr. Lufkin states that owing to the reduction of the capital stock the number of shares to be issued has been more than subscribed for, but wishing to render the enterprise a popular one locally he will endeavor to allow the small subscribers to retain the full number of shares subscribed for by them.

Tax Assessor W. T. Robinson has made a proposition to construct a suitable office—a room twenty feet by thirty feet—on Main street, Waikuku, and lease it on favorable terms for a number of years for the use of the bank. The proposed building will be placed on the site formerly occupied by the H. L. Chase photographic gallery, just above the law offices of George Hons. Mr. Robinson himself will use one-half of the building, which will be forty by thirty, as an assessor's office.

MAKAWELI AND M'BRYDE

WAHIAWA, Kauai, Aug. 21.—Makaweli plantation has just finished grading for this season, and planting is now in progress. The cane is looking well and the coming crop will probably run about 16,000 tons. There is talk of a new ditch which is to be constructed from the water shed in the Makaweli valley on to the lands, now uncultivated, lying above the present limits of the plantation. When completed this proposed ditch will bring into cultivation some 4,000 acres of good cane land, now useless for that purpose on account of the lack of water.

On the M'Bryde plantation the work of plans for the crop of 1902 and 1903 is well in hand. The new mill is nearing completion, and will be ready for taking off this coming crop by October first. There is a large acreage of cane to come off for this crop. Most of the cane is in splendid condition and promises a large yield. In fact the fields of cane on all parts of the plantation compare as favorably if not more so, with any to be seen on the other plantations of this island.

The water system is being developed with much success. In both the Hanapepe and Lawai valleys, the tunnels have developed a plentiful supply of good pure water. In the Hanapepe valley are two pumps, one with a capacity of 7,000, and the other of 10,000 gallons per day. In the Lawai valley is located one with a daily capacity of 10,000 gallons.

The reservoir system for the storage of mountain storm water is being pushed rapidly towards completion. Mr. H. A. Jaeger, who has the contract for constructing the system, has a large force of men and teams scattered over the works. There have been completed six reservoirs with a total storage capacity of some 30,000,000 gallons, and there is now in course of construction three more with a total capacity of 10,000,000 gallons, thus giving the plantation a total storage of some 40,000,000 gallons of storm water. This storage system is one of the strong features of the plantation.

The frequent rains in the mountains cause many small freshets and this storm water in place of being allowed to run to waste in the sea, is carried through a tunnel and ditch into these reservoirs and stored there till required for irrigating the fields below. During the past year there has been very little necessity for the pumps to run as the mountain rains have kept the reservoirs full, thus saving to the plantation many thousands of dollars which would have been expended for coal. The building of these dams is quite an undertaking.

The soil has been hauled from the sides of the gulches, down into the bottom by means of teams of mules and scrapers. When the present system of reservoirs has been completed there will have been moved something over 10,000 cubic yards of soil. There is much work yet to be done on the plantation, but considering the time that the plantation has been in existence much has been accomplished.

ALL LIHUE'S YOUNG PEOPLE

LIHUE, Kauai, August 24.—Last evening a delightful pot supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice at Kalaheini, their beautiful beach home. The occasion was in honor of their son, Mr. Harold Rice, who leaves for Honolulu today en route for New Jersey, where he will continue his studies, after a most enjoyable vacation of three months on the Garden Isle.

At 7 o'clock the supper was served in an open lanai, where all Lihue's young people were gathered together, smiling upon by the moon and serenaded by the sea. After the feast the lanai was cleared and dancing was the order of the evening, the music being furnished by Hawaiians with their stringed instruments. The party broke up shortly before midnight, all having spent a most enjoyable evening and in their opinion that Mr. and Mrs. Rice give the most delightful parties.

Do Not Use Hawaiian Coffee.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Governor of Hawaii has requested this Government to buy its coffee supply for the army and navy from Hawaiian coffee-growers, suggesting that it is of great importance that men of small means operating in this industry should receive encouragement either by prospective duty or bounty and that many without relief will have to leave their plantations. The War and Navy Departments, to which the request was forwarded, have replied that the suggestion is impracticable on the ground that they do not use that kind of coffee and that the Hawaiian coffee is of high price and not of the required strength for their use.

Canavarró May Leave.

J. M. Vivas has received a letter from A. de Souza Canavarró, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, dated San Francisco, stating that he would not return to Hawaii, but was about to leave for Portugal. Mr. Canavarró finds no relief in the climate of the Coast metropolis and wants to try his native air. He has been in Hawaii many years. His former wife is now Sister Sangamitta, a Buddhist nun.

Five masked men held up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train at Canoe switch, Indian Territory, blowing up the express car and the treasure safe, rifling mail bags and compelling the passengers to give up valuables. Men supposed to be the robbers were arrested, tracked by bloodhounds.

THE GREAT SPRECKELSVILLE MILL NEARING COMPLETION

THE pride of Maui and the wonder of the world, the new 500-ton Punaloe Sugar Mill, is rapidly nearing completion. The structural work is practically all in place, and the roofing and siding is rapidly being put on. Within a month or six weeks at furthest Milliken Brothers will have completed their part of the contract, which was to erect the building. In the meantime the machinery is being put in, so that a visitor can now form a very good idea of what the mill will be when finished.

It would be beyond the limits of an ordinary newspaper article to give a full description of the structure and machinery, when completed, but an idea can be formed of its proportions by remembering that over 3,000 tons of iron have been used in its construction. The building, when finished, will cover several acres of ground, and is three stories in height. Under the roof will be room for three separate mills of a capacity of over 150 tons each per day. Only one mill will be put in at first and this will be ready for use by the first of January. It will be the mill of February, however, before the first of the mill will be started. As soon as started, the old mill at Spreckelsville will be moved to the new mill building, thus giving a capacity of over 300 tons per day, and when needed another mill will be put in which will give a total capacity of 600 tons per day.

The economy of the new mill will be

apparent in many ways. In the first place, cane can be cut and ground as soon as ready, thus saving a considerable percentage of loss which occurs on many plantations at present, by not being able to handle the cane as soon as ready to grind. Then the economy of handling the output of three mills with one set of reducing machinery will mean a saving of several dollars on each ton of sugar produced.

The construction of the entire mill is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. N. S. Williams of the Honolulu Ikon Works, a man in every sense of the word competent, and few men have had the opportunity of erecting a nobler monument than that of the Punaloe mill, a building which will keep his memory green for the full life of its usefulness, which will run far on toward the beginning of the next century.

There are several new and noteworthy features developed in the construction of the new mill. One is that the water to be used at the mill, which would be sufficient in quantity to irrigate 900 acres of cane, will be pumped back from the mill when used, and conveyed by pipes to the cane land.

The entire area of the floor will be of cement except the sugar room on the first floor, which will be of boards, for the reason that sugar piled on a cement floor has a tendency to "sweat." The sugar room extends the whole length of one side of the mill, with sliding doors at short intervals, opening on to a covered railroad track, so that sugar can be loaded on the cars without being exposed to the rain.—Maui News.

THE HAMAKUA FOREST FIRE STILL HAS THE UPPER HAND

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, August 15.—Editor Advertiser: The fire is still raging in the forest of Hamakua. It begins to look as if the entire forest will be swept away. Some idea of the magnitude of this fire may be learned from the fact that the manager of the Kukui plantation with a large force of men has been fighting it night and day, ever since the Fourth of July; and can make no headway against it. The managers with large forces of men of various plantations have also been out, but can do but little good excepting to keep it out of the cane, and they cannot always succeed in doing that. It is estimated that the Kukui plantation alone has spent \$4,000 in attempting to stop this fire, and to keep it out of the cane. It is also estimated that the loss to the plantations and other parties will amount to not less than \$100,000, and the damage done to the forest cannot be known, as the fire and smoke debar any one from getting near it. It also begins to look as if all of the coffee plantations will be swept away. There has been quite a number of fires in them already. The worst fire so far has been on George Osborne's coffee plantation, which is one of the best on Hawaii, and which has been almost entirely destroyed.

Mr. Horner has also lost a large part of his coffee trees, and it is feared that he will lose the entire coffee plantation. These fires have, in most cases, been started by natives, who must have known that they could not keep it within the limit of their own property, and we think something should be done to stop such criminal carelessness. We consider that when these men make fires they know they cannot control them; they are little better than incendiaries or house-burners, and we consider that this should be made a criminal offense. It is a fact that something of this kind will have to be done, or not only forests will be destroyed, but all of the homesteads as well. And the only way to stop the fire from getting into the homestead and the cane field is to cut a road just above the homesteads from Ooaka to Honokaa. But this is an immense undertaking, and as it will take more men than the planters can spare it is hoped that the Government will lend a hand; and then another road could be cut above the fire and so endeavor to save some part of the forest. As all of the ferns and brush are dead and as dry as tinder, and as a high wind is almost always blowing, it will be impossible to stop this fire unless it is done at once by a large force of men. I remain, yours,

SPENT SATURDAY TO DEFEND HIS AT PEARL HARBOR

A party of Government officials made a visit of inspection to Pearl Harbor Saturday, spending the entire day at the site of the proposed naval station, and returning in the evening. In the party were Captain Merry, United States District Attorney, and his newly appointed assistant, J. J. Dunne, Captain Pond and Civil Engineer White.

The ground was thoroughly gone over for the benefit of Mr. Baird, who is preparing to vigorously fight the claim for damages made by the owners and lessors of the land wanted for the naval station. No answer has been filed by the John H. estate, and the expectation now is that none will be filed, so the answers are now all in. The only claim the H. estate has is through a mortgage upon some of the lands, which have been condemned, and there is enough not taken by the Government to secure the mortgages held by the estate.

"We went to Pearl Harbor simply to show the site of the naval station to the District Attorney, who had never been there, and who needed to inspect the ground before the cases were called in court," said Captain Merry yesterday. "We also looked over the site with Engineer White, but did not decide on the location of any of the buildings. This is a work which cannot be done in a day, and must be carefully considered before action is taken; otherwise we would want to be changing the location after the buildings were up. The docks and wharves will not be located until a survey is made, and this will not be done for some time."

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A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

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They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

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apparent in many ways. In the first place, cane can be cut and ground as soon as ready, thus saving a considerable percentage of loss which occurs on many plantations at present, by not being able to handle the cane as soon as ready to grind. Then the economy of handling the output of three mills with one set of reducing machinery will mean a saving of several dollars on each ton of sugar produced.

The construction of the entire mill is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. N. S. Williams of the Honolulu Ikon Works, a man in every sense of the word competent, and few men have had the opportunity of erecting a nobler monument than that of the Punaloe mill, a building which will keep his memory green for the full life of its usefulness, which will run far on toward the beginning of the next century.

There are several new and noteworthy features developed in the construction of the new mill. One is that the water to be used at the mill, which would be sufficient in quantity to irrigate 900 acres of cane, will be pumped back from the mill when used, and conveyed by pipes to the cane land.

The entire area of the floor will be of cement except the sugar room on the first floor, which will be of boards, for the reason that sugar piled on a cement floor has a tendency to "sweat." The sugar room extends the whole length of one side of the mill, with sliding doors at short intervals, opening on to a covered railroad track, so that sugar can be loaded on the cars without being exposed to the rain.—Maui News.

Under the laws and statutes of the United States I have held that no native of Guam could become a citizen. This was in the case of a man who would have made a good citizen, and who had lived here for fifteen or sixteen years, but under the statute he was not entitled to naturalization papers. But no South Sea Islander or Jap or anyone else is entitled to citizenship, under the present law. I have held in previous cases that anyone born within the Territory is a citizen of the United States, and that doctrine still holds good. The United States Supreme Court has never made a different ruling. The statutes expressly prohibit the naturalization of any one not a white or negro.

"But every man, white or black, or any color, be he Japanese, Chinese, Kanaka, Portuguese, Polynesian, or anything else, is a citizen of the United States provided he is born here, but no one not a citizen can ever become one by naturalization, if he is not a Caucasian or negro and who was not born in the United States."

DRIVES MOSQUITOES AWAY.

Castor Bean Plant Said to Keep the Pests at a Distance

CHICAGO, August 13.—Mosquitoes, according to the Chronicle, are to be banished from the Chicago parks if a recommendation recently made to the commissioners by Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago is carried out. All that is necessary to drive the pests away, says the professor, are castor bean plants.

This discovery was made by Professor Starr while he was traveling in tropical countries. He intended to study anthropology during these travels, but the exigencies of the situation forced him for a time to study the best method of driving off the clouds of mosquitoes which made life a burden.

"One night," said the professor, "I was annoyed more than usual. Thousands of little insects hummed and buzzed about me. Finally, in desperation, I tore some branches from a plant with which to brush them away. I soon found that I did not have to brush. The mosquitoes had disappeared and did not come back that night."

"The plant from which I had torn the branches was that of the castor bean. The next evening I again tried it with the same success."

Professor C. M. Childs, of the department of entomology of the University of Chicago, confirms the statements of Professor Starr. He says there is something in the castor bean plant which is antipathetic to the mosquito, but that he does not know what it is.

Capt. Hall, commander of the American guard during the Peking legation siege, has been officially commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

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ORGANIZING THE STEAMSHIP TRUST

Leyland, Atlantic Transport and American Lines Merged in Business.

NEW YORK, August 16.—According to the Journal of Commerce, conservative advice received here from Liverpool contains the definite statement that an alliance is contemplated between the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport and the American lines. The Leyland line, it will be recalled, was recently purchased by J. P. Morgan as the head of a syndicate.

The fact that the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines were to be operated in harmony has been known for some time. There have been at various times and in various forms reports that the American line was also a part of Mr. Morgan's plan, but these reports have been in each instance denied.

So far as the arrangement that is to be in effect among the various companies is concerned, it will, apparently be merely the application of the community of interest plan of operation to the steamship business. The connection of the various lines will be of a close character and will, it is stated, be fully indicated when the new directors of the Leyland line become known. It may be stated positively, however, that the flags and funnels of the three fleets will remain distinct, as at present, and the lines will be managed separately, as is now the case. The office of J. P. Morgan & Co. no information or confirmation would be given on the proposed alliance.

NEW YORK, August 16.—In an interview with a Journal of Commerce reporter President Baker of the Atlantic Transport line announced that plans have been completed for providing new docking facilities in London at a cost of \$10,000,000. President Baker says in part:

"England is far behind America in its facilities for handling freight, particularly grain. At present the freight is unloaded into barges, then taken to a place where it is weighed; then unloaded, weighed and loaded on another barge for delivery. The wharves are poorly arranged for the storage of merchandise and the warehouses are forty or fifty feet from the edge of the wharf. England's capital is tied up and is being pressed by the Americans and Germans. Owing to the old-fashioned methods it costs about 3s per ton to handle the freight after it arrives in London, while it only costs one per ton here. The Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company will carry to London 50,000 tons of freight every week, or about 2,500,000 tons a year, and it will be readily seen that the saving by the use of American methods which we shall introduce will be very great. I estimate that by the use of new docks or basins by the Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company, on the community of interest system, even if only 1s per ton is saved, it will mean an income of 12½ to 15 per cent on a capital of \$2,000,000."

FRAUDS IN NEW YORK CUSTOMS

Chicago Importers Throw Light on Crooked Invoices From Japan.

CHICAGO, August 16.—As a result of the recent exposure of alleged frauds in the New York customs service several of the big wholesale dry goods firms of Chicago have filed claims with the Board of Appraisers asking for sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars as rebates.

It was through the watchfulness of Chicago importers that the Government discovered a conspiracy in the New York customs house, says the Chronicle. Last May, buyers for Chicago importers found that goods bought in Tokyo and shipped to the United States cost more than the same articles could be bought for from certain firms in New York.

So the Chicago men got together and instituted a quiet investigation. They collected their evidence and filed protests with the Treasury Department at Washington.

The protests contained disclosures that call for immediate action and Government detectives were set at work at once. The claims the Chicago merchants have filed with the Board of Appraisers are being considered now, but official action probably will not be taken until the investigation has been finished.

EMPLOYERS FORCE STRIKE.

Want a Chance to Work Off Their Surplus Goods.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Matthew Borden, who is largely interested in print-cloth mills in Fall River, Mass., and who has an office in this city, speaking of the prospective strike among the operators in New England, is quoted by the Tribune as saying that the mill-owners of Fall River had announced the proposed reduction in wages for the purpose of precipitating a strike, which would afford them an opportunity to dispose of a surplus of goods that is at present choking up the mills. Mr. Borden said:

"Personally, I do not approve of this way of doing business. It would be far better, more businesslike and manly, to meet the issue squarely, lay the case before the men and explain the necessity for a temporary lay-off. 'The men are honest and have, I believe, the best interests of their employers at heart, and would be willing to accept such a condition philosophically and in a manner befitting sensible men.'"

Virginia has endorsed Bryan again.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The French troops have left Peking. The heat in Italy is shriveling vineyards.

Another Georgia negro was burned at the stake. Born, to Grand Duchess Xenia, of Russia, a son.

The Southern Pacific plans a railroad loop for Alameda.

Venezuela claims a victory over Colombia at Caracas.

Disease is killing many of the Boer refugees at Brandfort.

J. M. Wilson, of Washington, may be Schuler's chief counsel.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is in London.

The United Mine Workers have endorsed the steel strike.

Porto Ricans are fighting the importation of Brazilian coffee.

The University of California has reopened for the fall term.

Earthquakes that caused no damage, are reported from Alaska.

Corea dispatches announce the killing of Catholic missionaries.

Divers are now seeking for the balance of the stolen Selby gold.

A British blockade near Brandfort was destroyed by the Boers.

Ancient cities have been discovered in excavations made in Crete.

David B. Smith was struck by a train at Cloverdale and killed.

Gen. George W. Bowie, a Mexican army veteran, died at Martinez.

Where Los Angeles girls, the Wallace sisters, drowned at Long Beach.

C. Link, of Chicago, was murdered at Los Angeles, for his money.

The postoffice safe at San Mateo, Cal., was looted and \$150 taken.

British troops will not evacuate Peking until the protocol is signed.

Kitchener's reprisal proclamation in South Africa cannot be enforced.

Chicago police have challenged New York police to a shooting match.

R. D. Vivian is under arrest in Arizona for the murder of a miner.

The United States has assured protection to the Chinese at Panama.

San Pedro Valley, Arizona, was flooded, causing much property loss.

Germanies are praising the dead emperor, regardless of political opinions.

Forest fires are devastating timber and farms in the Cascade mountains.

Ex-Congressman Haines saved two women from drowning in New Haven.

The widow of Canovas del Castillo, the murdered Spanish premier, is dead.

A Mafia organization, which killed fourteen, has been unearthed in Paris.

A Vancouver Chinaman confesses to four murders, for which he was paid \$20.

The English government is warned of American coal competition in the Mediterranean.

Baroness Helen Kamenoff, a former New York laundress, committed suicide at Monaco.

The Secretary of State in Ohio, will act against the United States Steel Corporation.

Germanies in San Francisco unveiled a bronze monument in honor of Goethe and Schiller.

Hon. Edward Manning, the wealthiest man in Iowa, is dead. He was worth \$3,000,000.

Thirty salmon canneries on Puget Sound have consolidated, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

Francisco and Jose Givoni, father and son, were killed by lightning at Phoenix, Arizona.

E. W. Drickhoff, chief engineer, is blamed for the breakdown in the transport Seward.

Turkey has rejected the French conditions for the purchase of the Constantinople quays.

The boiler tubes of the yacht Quail, at McKeesport, Pa., blew out, fatally injuring two men.

Plans for a combination of the button manufacturers of the United States have been perfected.

Mrs. Lottie Fletcher, a San Francisco bride of a week, nineteen years old, has disappeared.

A collision on the Santa Fe at Topeka resulted in serious injury to the engineer and fireman.

Wm. A. Leffen, a San Bernardino newspaper man, deserted his wife and eloped with her sister.

Governor Maynew, of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is dead.

Phillips, the Chicago corn king, is in bankruptcy.

The Bethlehem steel plant has been sold for \$7,500,000.

Seven hundred exiles left Constantinople for Arabia.

Baron Adolf Enk Nordenskjold, is dead at Stockholm.

M. De Witte, Russia's minister of finance, may visit America.

Shamrock II made a trip of 15 3-4 days from Scotland to New York.

The \$10,000 Traverser stakes at New York was won by Blues at 20 to 1.

"Denver" Ed Martin won from Fred Russell on a foul in the tenth round.

The lynchers of the Hall family at Lookout, Modoc Co., Cal., are to be tried.

Colonel Cabrera, a dangerous rebel, has been captured in Batangas province.

Floods along the Mississippi banks have caused many people to leave their homes.

M. Saratoff, charged with the murder of a Turkish spy in Bulgaria, has been acquitted by trial.

American automobilists made a daring ascent of the Great St. Bernard from Martigny, Switzerland.

Philippine veterans, in session at Salt Lake, have nominated Com. Irving Hale, of Colorado, for president.

W. C. Whitney's two-year-old colt Goldsmith won the Saratoga special sweepstakes by a nose, from Blue Girl.

Count Von Waldsee has been accused of talking too much and too indiscreetly at Berlin about the Chinese war.

Forest fires are sweeping the country about Chio, Cal., many residences and much other property being destroyed.

A single robber in the Adirondacks held up a stage, shooting four horses, and compelling the passengers to give up their valuables.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is lecturing in Northern New York, tried to snatch a cigar from a drummer, who was smoking it. He slapped her in the face.

British railway reports show a decline in net earnings for six months of \$8,750,000, with increased expenses.

This is taken to indicate a decline in all business interests.

Three thousand Illinois Steel Company men, at Joliet, have joined the strikers. Morgan has a plan to prevent strikes by extending the profit-sharing scheme to trust plants.

The battleship Iowa has been ordered to San Francisco, in place of the Wisconsin, to be sent to Panama if needed.

The Philadelphia may take the place of the Iowa, for the Panama trip, if she arrives in time.

Edward R. Carroll, clerk of the court of general sessions, has sent to Controller Coler a bill for \$7,829 for printing a volume of testimony taken at the trial of Roland B. Mollinoux for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

In view of the interest taken in the question of whether or not animal tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings, T. L. Monson, State Dairy commissioner of Colorado, offers himself as a subject for a thorough test of the matter, provided a suitable annuity for his family is assured in case of fatal results. Monson has made a study of the matter and is a strong believer in Dr. Koch's theory.

CONGER'S NEPHEW UNDER ARREST

Troubles of a Young Man Who Is Well Known in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Roy W. Conger, a nephew of United States Minister Conger of Boxer fame, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hollingsworth on complaint of the Gilbert Publishing Company. He was charged with intent to leave the State for the purpose of evading payment of \$550 which he owed to the publishing company, by which he had been employed.

Mr. Conger is about to marry Miss Grace Fitch, daughter of Colonel Henry Fitch, and he declared that he was merely going out of the State on his wedding tour and that he had no intention of defrauding the firm. In the affidavit for arrest the Gilbert company alleged:

That the defendant told this affiant he was going to get married and leave the State tomorrow and refused to settle the bill or examine the items, but asked to meet this affiant tomorrow; and this affiant further says that a portion of the money sued upon was fraudulently withheld by this defendant from moneys he had received and collected for plaintiff without authority from said plaintiff so to deduct. That said defendant left this State once previously to prevent the collection of the moneys sued upon.

Judge Dunne said he was sorry to issue the order of arrest, but that on the affidavit of the company he had no alternative.

Young Mr. Conger promptly produced a friend who put up \$283 in cash and indorsed notes for the balance and the case was dismissed.

The Call says: When Conger was brought into Judge Dunne's chambers he was accompanied by a Mr. Cooper, a planter, from the Hawaiian Islands. Conger held a consultation with his friend and with President Gilbert, and then made a settlement. Cooper paid \$283 in cash and Conger gave the publishing company his note for the balance due.

Conger arrived here six weeks ago from Honolulu. He was accompanied by a Japanese servant and was looked upon as a "high roller" at the Palace Hotel. Conger avoided interviews yesterday and remained away from the hotel.

Governor Dole's Position.

Governor Dole states his position clearly on the subject of his rumored resignation in this issue of the Herald, and his statement should be ample ground for Messrs. Kaula and others for holding their peace for a few years. Like many other public men, Governor Dole has had his intentions guessed wrongly by persons who so wish, but up to date the guesses published in any form do not seem to have affected him to any visible extent. He has had a tremendous strain upon his system during the time he has been in office since the overthrow of the monarchy, and persons of less mentality would have given away under it. The rest he has had in the mountains has benefited him greatly, and he will return to Honolulu a living example of the falsity of some newspaper reports.—Hilo Herald.

BROCHURE ON RUSSIAN SUGAR

M. Blanc Gives Czar's Side of the Existing Controversy.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 16.—A brochure signed by M. Blanc, entitled, "Russian Sugar Regulations and Export Premium," has just appeared here in Russian and English. It is said to be inspired. M. Blanc attempts to give Russia's side of the controversy. It ends with a recommendation to arbitrate the outstanding difficulties.

Of principal interest in this brochure is the sketch of the history of the sugar industry before the law of November 20, 1895, was promulgated.

The early 90's had brought on a crisis, it is said, "and a number of mills, both large and small, were compelled to close. The producers entered into an agreement to export a certain proportion of their several outputs, but it was disregarded, as such agreements often are when there is no legal compulsion. The mill owners therefore appealed to the government to compel sugar exportation. The minister of finances, being interested especially in the sugar excise tax, it is stated procured the emperor's sanction for a conference to which were invited leading statesmen. It is stated that the meeting advised against an export premium, as beneficial to the foreign consumption alone, and also refused to compel the exportation of a certain quantity of sugar by each mill owner."

The brochure adds: "And, as we shall read below, the export of sugar from Russia is not at all against the interests for the regulation of the sugar industry (probably meaning one of the objects to be attained by it), but is simply mentioned in the law of November 20, 1895, as a possibility which must be foreseen."

The two principal aims of the regulations are said to have been diminution of output without duly increasing prices on the domestic market.

The law is summarized without mention being made of the fact that the shares of factories in the home market, above a guaranteed minimum of 60,000 pounds annually, is calculated on the basis of the total production of the previous year, and great stress is laid on the following clause:

"In case of such an increase of prices for sugar on foreign markets, which may be an inducement to a considerable surplus output by Russian mills, the minister of finances may petition the committee of ministers to reduce or repeal for a certain time the privileges of repayment of supplementary tax on exported sugar."

This clause might, however, be construed in quite a different sense. It might be taken to mean that, in case the Russian sugar producers should be able to meet the competition of the world without the refundment of the tax, the government would be authorized to withdraw this favor. Its intention was to prevent the possible exportation of such quantities of sugar that the government would be powerless to control prices at home.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emoria, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so I thought I would try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Lima's Large Mortality.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 16.—The large mortality in Lima is again attracting attention. There has been an alarming number of deaths in the last few days.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
F. C. Jones, Vice President
F. C. Cooke, Assistant Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Quid Building, Fort Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gray Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 6s. 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng. land.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

D Will Keep I SCLEAN I PURE I N F E C T I O N E

Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses

And in Good Condition.

One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers

Hollister Drug Co.

Fort Street.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY AUGUST 27

It is said that hundreds of letters are on file at Washington favoring the retention in office of the branded judge. We do not doubt it. But Julian Hayne, before he left these parts to serve a term at Sing Sing, could have got just as many letters of recommendation and from the same people.

Signor Crispi, who is dead, was a powerful agent of Italian unity and a deadly foe of the Pope. His last years were embittered by a monetary scandal which drove him from office and brought him to the verge of poverty. In the days of his success, when Premier, he brought Italian prestige very high in all the chancelleries of Europe.

Advocates of white labor for the cane fields should study the facts presented elsewhere in an article on the Ewa experiment. Manager Lowrie gave the white men free homes, water, school facilities, garden spots, doctor's services, double wages in one-sixth of the profits of their crops, and yet they were not happy. In the end those who did not leave in advance, refused to do the hard work required at the finish. The whole plan fell through because of the unwillingness—not the inability—of white men to carry on plantation work.

Coincident with Brother Emmeluth's visit to San Francisco appears the charge, in the paper that interviewed him, that Governor Dole calmly ignored Washington's birthday. If memory holds a seat in this distracted globe, Statesman Emmeluth also ignored it by keeping his plumbing shop open and refraining from the elevation of his flag. Thus it is that patriotism dies. The first we know Hawaii will be burdened with some unpatriotic citizen who won't carry a torch in a campaign parade or who refuses to eat the national delicacy of pie.

The return of Governor Dole in good health is a welcome evidence of the truth of the reports that came down at intervals during the past two months from his mountain retreats. Few public men have had a harder strain than Governor Dole and it has been tense during the greater part of nine years. He took office as the chief of a revolution and he held it against "treason, domestic and foreign levy," passing through vicissitudes that constantly tried his patience and firmness. His annoyances and perplexities have been legion and his vacations few. It is with surprise as well as satisfaction, therefore, to observe that his health is as good as it is.

The strike situation in San Francisco remains practically unchanged. Several hundred special officers have been sworn in to assist in preventing trouble between the strikers and non-union laborers. Constable steamers, with one or two exceptions, are tied up. The strike has also spread to Portland and difficulty is met with in loading and unloading vessels and in obtaining crews. Negotiations between the strikers and the Employers' Association up to August 18, looking to a settlement of the struggle, have proved futile. The work of loading and unloading steamships is done with difficulty, the ships' officers personally working with their crews. The agents and ship-owners state they are losing heavily every day, and few are paying demurrage. Fights between strikers and non-union take place at intervals.

The fact that a sensible Hawaiian preacher was once made a local magistrate in a small place where no lawyer could then be found for the job, is used as a precedent by those who would excuse the First Circuit Court for lately adding, to an overcrowded bar, some seventeen Hawaiians who knew no law and were not asked to try an examination. In the one case a local convenience was afforded and no injustice was done; in the other, to all appearances, a bribe was paid and the native public put in the way of being victimized by shysters. There was a good excuse in the case of the preacher; there is none in the other instance which does not reveal the Judge of the First Circuit Court as being either a fool or a knave, intent on rewarding legislative tools who were both.

Judge Humphreys tells a Washington reporter that he is being persecuted because he started a Republican paper here and that, when he became Judge, he entirely severed his connection with it. The Advertiser trusts he has told the Attorney General the same thing. In that case the latter will have a chance to confront him with voluminous editorials from his "Republican" paper directed against the President's Republican appointees in Territorial office; against the Republicans in the Legislature, and in favor of the Home Rule party. Furthermore, there will be affidavits in plenty as to the intimate connection of Humphreys with the political and other libels in his paper specifying many that he personally wrote. Humphreys has had his innings all alone, but there will soon be a more impressive Richmond in the field armed with sworn documents that will put an end to any feeling of personal confidence the Attorney General may have in Humphreys from hearing one side of his case.

ROOM FOR AMERICANS.

That Caucasians can do all the work of a cane field, but at the same time that they will not, is most plainly set forth by the recital of the experiences of those who were brought to Ewa plantation by the management in the belief that they would solve the labor problem. They came, tried the work, succeeded in doing the lightest kind of labor as well as the Oriental, but no better, and then when the crop advanced to its final stages and the hard part of the work came, they would not undertake it, but instead hired Japanese to do it. They were thus brought into direct contact, in so far as their labor went, with the Oriental, and there was at once developed repugnance to being in this kind of competition with the Chinese and Japanese, and the experiment was a failure.

Despite this showing, the advocates of the introduction of white labor to replace the Orientals insist that the way to accomplish the conversion is to bring in enough white men and thus force the change, but without bringing the "practical" into competition. The impracticable always appeals to some minds, and this is one of the cases at point. The question would be how to land upon any plantation of the entire group enough men to do all the work, throwing out the Japanese and Chinese instantly, and bring a crop to maturity and mill it. The proper cultivation of cane is admitted to be a matter which takes some little education. In the minute details, no man, however well he may be educated, can go into the cane fields and at once begin the cultivation of the crop. He cannot even irrigate properly without instruction. There must be, then, a period of a certain duration, covering perhaps one entire crop, during which the white men are shown in actual practice the workings of the business. This would require that the Orientals be kept upon the estate to do the work which the white men were learning to do, or else the crop must be sacrificed in the interest of the schooling. To those who have followed the growing of cane it seems that the only way in which the conversion of the estates from an Oriental basis to a Caucasian plane, could be effected, would be to gradually bring it about by the introduction of a few American laborers, who would in learning the business prepare themselves to take up not only the working of a crop but as well the instruction of their brethren, who undoubtedly would follow them if the reports as to their success were satisfactory. But there again is met the objection that this would bring the white men into competition with the Orientals for a time, and this would not be wise nor would the whites continue the work long enough to secure facility, and a sufficient white colony to permit the working of the entire plantation without the Orientals. So it appears that there must be performed a modern miracle, the immediate transportation of a large number of whites to at once take up the work, and the instruction of this new body by some occult means not yet discoverable.

There are on the plantations of the group about 70,000 men of various nationalities, who do the work on the plantations, which it is designed by the intense Americans should be performed by American laborers. It took eight months to secure some five thousand Porto Ricans, at a time when there was destruction on their own island, and they were in consequence anxious to get away. How long, then, would it take for the entire force of plantation men to be supplanted, and that by laborers, who are in such demand in their own States and Territories that they are hunted by eager employers, who are paying a rate of wage which would mean bankruptcy to a sugar plantation? If it is true, then, that the white man will not work with the Oriental, and it appears impossible to land enough white men here at one time to supplant the Asiatic, the labor problem seems more complex than ever.

But with all this proof that the cane field is not the place for an American, at present surely, there can be adduced nothing which would be accepted as evidence that there is no chance in this Territory for an army of white men. There is room for as many men with families as there are Orientals, and that at work which is as remunerative as plantation labor with the added advantage that the men would be their own proprietors. On every island of the group there is land which would be susceptible of the highest cultivation, both in small fruits and vegetables. There is land upon which could be raised any of the breadstuffs of the temperate zone, and of this land there is much which is on the market now or soon will be, under the policy of the Land Bureau. This is the unoccupied field of the Territory, and it should be taken by Americans. This is the hope of the Hawaiians, and anything which would induce young farmers to come here and take these lands, settle down and make homes for themselves, grow food products and supply which now drain the money from here to the Coast should be welcomed. The prospect that they could take up lands, break them and raise a crop at once, which would pay for their land, should be attractive. This has been done by some of the energetic farmers of the Wahiawa colony, whose returns from their crops have reached the fine figure of \$150 per acre. These are exceptional results, of course, but they are not inordinately above what would be an average with intelligent work. All the farmers who will come here in the next generation could not overstock the market with breadstuffs and meats. The very existence of the cane fields, with their thousands of laborers, is the guarantee of this, and their continued prosperity is a necessary portion of any such program.

The farmer who comes to Hawaii, ready to introduce modern economic conditions, who will vary his products so that he will have something ready for consumption all the time, will find that there is a home market for all that he can grow and at high rates, too. In this field the putting before intending immigrants from the older portions of the nation, of these facts as to the possibilities of varied agriculture, there is ample room for the display of activity and, too, with some show of beneficial

results. There is ample room here for more people than now inhabit Nevada or Arizona or Idaho—Americans who could exercise an American franchise and who would be ready to bear arms in the defense of their country.

DIET AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

The stevedores and longshoremen who struck awhile ago and were supplanted by Japanese have raised an interesting question of racial capacity to do hard work. As will be seen in our waterfront columns, these men claim that Japanese must fail as stevedores because their food does not give them staying power. The Oriental, they claim, relies on a pall of rice and a chunk of fish and cannot, therefore, stand as much work as the white man, who eats beef and potato and other staples of Caucasian diet.

The argument is not one that will impress plantation managers who daily, monthly and yearly see the rice-fed Japanese coolie doing work which the white man, in his selected tasks, does not exceed in the rough aggregate of toil. Shall we say, Does not equal? No one needs to know the Oriental very long without getting over the idea that a meat diet is essential to the conservation of human strength in manual labor and the repair of waste. Chinese and Japanese coolies work harder at home than do American or European field laborers. Chinese and Japanese soldiers endure the fatigue of marching and fighting better than do American or European troops, a fact which has been attested in two wars. In Japan two rice-fed coolies, drawing a rickshaw loaded with a 200-pound tourist, have been known to trot thirty miles, only resting once on the way. Tremendous burdens are carried on the backs of Asiatics hour in and hour out. Furthermore, the most enduring monuments of human energy on earth, the Egyptian pyramids and obelisks, were built by men who ate millet and rice. The armies of Genghis Khan were fed on rice and tea; the Moors made their principal food comes from the sea among the hardest on earth, and the combined diet of sea-food and rice ought to make a man fit for any manual task.

We believe in a diversified diet, including some meat, but it is significant that, among four-footed animals, staying power by no means implies a meat ration. The horse performs feats of endurance that would appal the meat-eating lion, the ox and the elephant embody strength which the carnivorous family has never been able to reach. Meat imparts an indubitable strength to the lion but not a staying strength. The bear has a diversified diet from which even berries and fish are not excluded, and he is indeed a powerful beast; but if his strength could be applied to the hauling of burdens an ox of the same weight would tire him out.

Returning to the Japanese we feel that we may justly warn the striking stevedores that they might as well sit down and wait for a river to run by and dry as for Japanese natives to play out. If the latter want to hold their jobs they will not fall of doing so from any lack of the physical qualities requisite for the work of loading ships.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S WORK.

Francis Murphy, who is expected from the colonies today or tomorrow, will find a bountiful harvest from the seed he sowed. His work in this city some months ago was not of long duration but it was of genitive quality. It is represented today by flourishing clubs and by an organizing zeal which may be depended upon to make the area of gospel temperance in Hawaii coextensive with the area of the islands themselves. In Mr. Austin, who assumed the work when Mr. Murphy left, the great leader has a lieutenant who understands what the cause needs and has pursued, with indefatigable zeal, the objects to be sought.

The reason why the Murphy movement progresses so well here as elsewhere is that it offends no one's sense of individual liberty and is constructive rather than destructive in its methods. This town got a realizing sense of the difference, at the time Mr. Murphy was here, of the gospel of force and the gospel of persuasion. There were other workers in the temperance field, among them the ranting Mrs. Gougar, who abused Mr. Murphy even more stridently than she did the saloon-keepers, but neither she nor other visiting women who resembled her made the slightest breach in the walls of the rum power. Nor did the gentleman who was brought here at large expense to begin a movement for closing the saloons by force. The work of these people arose like an exhalation in the night and then passed away at sunrise. But the work of Mr. Murphy took root in the soil and grew and flourished and put forth leaves for the healing of the people.

"I don't threaten the saloon-keeper," said Mr. Murphy when he was here last spring. "I don't try to close any other drinking saloon than that which a man carries between his nose and his chin. We may control that by inducing the saloon-keeper to close it for his own sake; and when this is done the use of liquor is diminished, a bad example is ended and a man is saved."

Scores of such saloons have been closed in Honolulu since Francis Murphy came, many by his own followers; others by the Salvation Army and the Peniel Mission. In respect to drinking the community is visibly better off than it was before the Murphy movement began. There is a healthier sentiment than there was. Of late no one has been estranged from temperance by the spectacle of the unruly club of a policeman; nobody's self-respect has been affronted by threats; nobody's disapproval of summary laws has been challenged by long-haired men or short-haired women. Instead there has been a quiet, rational and very effective appeal to men to save themselves from their appetites. They have done so and they thank Francis Murphy for it.

Has any one heard so much as a lie or a peep from the professional Americans in favor of an American voting franchise for these islands?

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they WANT—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Makakou, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Monday, September 2, being Labor Day, all public offices will be closed on that day.

David Haughe, head of the government nursery, returns from Hawaii by the Kinaiu today.

It is thought that some of the escaped horses from the Stock Yards fire have been stolen.

A very destructive cane fire destroyed two Kukuihaele fields of the Pacific Sugar Mill Company, on Wednesday.

Miss Harrie Austin has been appointed clerk to United States District Attorney Baird, succeeding W. S. Fleming.

Miss Ernestine Coughran has been succeeded on the Advertiser by H. F. Kinney. Miss Coughran goes to another local paper.

Mrs. Mary Parmenter sues her husband, Marcus Parmenter, for divorce, charging adultery. The papers were filed Saturday.

The St. Louis College and St. Francis School will be opened on September 9th, and it is requested that all scholars report on that day.

F. E. Thompson, who was injured last week by a fall from his horse, is improving slowly, and will be confined for some time at the Queen's Hospital.

Owing to the failure of the Peking to call at Honolulu this trip, no mail will leave here for the Orient until the Quebec arrives from San Francisco, on September 3.

Dr. Sloggett and Dr. Pratt have returned from their trip to Molokai. Dr. Sloggett says artesian wells are needed, two culture being handicapped by lack of water.

Government lots Nos. 1, 17 and 18, fronting on Waiuanu street, in Hilo, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, September 25, in front of the Capitol building.

Le L. Ward, the treasurer, is arranging all insurance matters for the Stock Yards Company. A meeting is to be held today at which the question of rebuilding will be discussed.

David Haughe, of the Department of Agriculture, returned Saturday from Hamakua, Hawaii. He reports the forest fires still in progress, and fields and gardens suffering greatly from the prolonged drought.

A farewell reception to Rev. H. Kihara, pastor of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church, who goes to complete a theological course at the Drew Seminary, was given last night, the affair being a very pleasant one.

The Hawaiian Orphanage and Industrial School Association elected T. R. Beard to succeed W. K. Azbill as president. The resignations of Rev. Abram Cory and H. E. Coleman were accepted. W. L. Hopper was elected a director.

Members of the Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damon, at their country home in Moanalua, Saturday. They took their lunches and picnicked on the grounds.

The two Chinese merchants who had been refused entrance from San Francisco by Collector Stackable, were released Saturday. The collector received a telegram from Washington by the Meade, bearing out the ruling published in the Advertiser of Saturday.

Judge John Kaluhi, reappointed district magistrate at Koolau, is probably the oldest living member of the Bar Association, having been admitted to practice in 1857. Kaluhi was a judge under the old monarchy, but declined to serve under the provisional government.

Foreman Silva, whose heroic conduct at the Stock Yards fire saved several human lives, as well as the lives of many horses, lost all his property as well as his job with the fire. His family are destitute of clothing, and in very straitened circumstances otherwise.

Among the passengers booked for Honolulu on the Sonoma is E. F. Loud, presumably Hon. Eugene F. Loud, of California, chairman of the House committee on postoffices. Mr. Loud visited Hawaii in 1895, and has since taken a keen personal interest in the affairs of the islands.

The Honolulu Stockyards Company have furnished Mr. J. Silva with a hack and a couple of horses, which he will use for the present, to engage in the hack business. Mr. Silva was the foreman of the Stock Yards, and many of the parties who had horses there are under many obligations to him for his noble efforts in saving so much live stock.

B. L. Marks, administrator of the estate of J. W. Winer, has asked leave to pro-rate the proceeds of the estate among the creditors. The total of claims is already filed, amounting to \$5,578.83, and Mr. Marks has \$18 cash on hand to divide among the creditors, which would mean about one-sixth hundredth part of a cent on each dollar of indebtedness.

The Tantalus road, from Manoa Valley around Round Top and Sugar Loaf, connecting with the main road at W. H. Schmidt's place, will be the gift of S. T. Alexander, being built upon plans of the government and under the supervision of that Superintendent of the Department of Public Works. When constructed the road will pass to the government. Mr. Alexander has nine acres of land on Tantalus which will be reached by the road.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situate in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.
Upset rental, \$75 per annum.
Conditions of lease are as follows:

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 20th, 1901. 2309-31

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases:

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 35.50 acres. Appraised value \$340.

Lot in Kupaa, Wailuanui, Maui, containing an area of 92.46 acres. Appraised value \$924.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 19th, 1901. 2309

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situate on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Wailohu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, \$130.
Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.

Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, \$40.
For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 19th, 1901. 2309

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Honolulu, Oahu, Aug. 22, 1901.

With the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I have commissioned

ELMER E. CONANT, ESQ.,
as Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
2309—Aug. 23, 27, 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1893, made by D. Mado and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1891, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kahanaloa, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3485, to Kuamoo, containing .67 acre.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.
LILIUOKALANI,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.
2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. T., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. T.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

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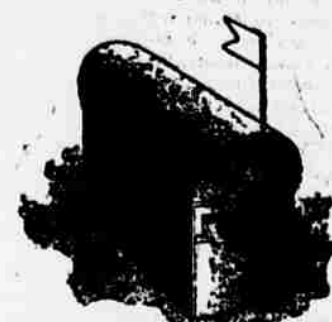
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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

COOPER TO WASHINGTON

Will Take Report to Interior Office.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY COOPER will leave for Washington in the steamer which sails from this port September 17th. He will take with him the report of the Territory, written by him as Acting Governor, and will stay at the Capitol long enough to be of any assistance possible to the Secretary of the Interior in making any recommendations as to the conclusions in the report.

The trip of the Secretary of the Territory will be entirely unofficial, in that he will go on his vacation, and will not be in the slightest degree responsible for the Territory for his expenditures or for the course he may pursue, as after his report is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior he will be consulted only as a private citizen. The report of the Executive of the Territory will be a most elaborate document, according to the plans which have been followed. The various heads of departments have submitted statements of the work done by them and the reports will contain a full account of the several industries and the operations of the departments.

Commissioner of Public Works Boyd will be represented by a full statement of the public works prosecuted during the year, and also will have a complete summary of the building operations, with some illustrations of the most prominent buildings which have been constructed. There will be a good showing made by the Treasury and the auditor's office, and the work of the Agriculture and Forestry Bureaus will be complete. The greatest detail will be that of the land bureau. There has been prepared for this showing a map of the islands, with a full exhibit as to the holdings, and the status of both the Government and the corporations.

While the Acting Governor would not discuss any portion of his report or make any specific statement as to what he will do while at the capital, it is understood that much of his time will be given to the land question. There has been more or less criticism of the land policy of the Government and especially of the plan of homesteads. This has been seen in the publications which have without doubt been sent on to Washington, so that the question will be the most important which will come before the Department or Congress during the coming winter. It is known that there will be an attempt to have a change made in the land laws of the Territory, and there will arise many questions which will call for some expert knowledge. It was for this purpose that there was introduced in the last Congress a resolution providing for a commission to visit the islands and see what is needed to reform the land laws. The failure of this plan and the further failure of the idea of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Ringer Hermann, which was to come out himself for the purpose of personally viewing the lands which are the property of the Territory, have made it necessary that the systems of the Territory be explained in detail, that the misrepresentations which are known to have been made from this city may be refuted. Numerous letters making false statements concerning the Government have gone out of this city in the past, and in every case they have been sent here for report by the officials of the Territory. While this may have defeated the purpose of the writers, which plainly was to misrepresent conditions here, and impress the heads of Departments that there was gross maladministration, it has been the means of the heads of the various Departments knowing just who are their enemies in the city and Territory.

These matters and others which may need verbal explanation will be given attention during the stay of Mr. Cooper at Washington, and will give him some busy moments, though permitting him time to enjoy a well-earned vacation.

TESTS OF ISLAND COTTON MADE

The success which has met the recent experiments on upland cotton, made by Mr. T. F. Sedgwick, has surprised all local cotton experts.

Mr. Sedgwick began these experiments when he was the head of the agricultural department of Kamehameha School, and finished them during his present occupation, which is that of an assistant to Jared Smith of the Government Experiment Station.

It has been before demonstrated by Mr. L. D. Timmons that Sea Island cotton could be successfully grown here, but heretofore all experiments made with upland cotton have failed. Mr. Sedgwick, however, had six samples of his product examined recently, and the fineness of the fibre and of the staple is far superior to any raised in the United States; for instance, one sample, the Eldorado, shows up at the sampling as "fine," while the general grade in the States is strict middling, making a difference of about three cents per pound in price.

Another sample, the Jones Improved, likewise shows two grades finer than the product of the Southern States.

The Sea Island cotton, which has been raised here with success, pays at a rate of about forty to fifty cents a pound, but this great difference in the price of the product is offset by the fact that the upland variety will yield a much

HAWAIIANS AS REGULARS FOR DEFENCE OF THE ISLANDS

HAWAIIANS as regular troops, serving as the infantry force to back up Coast Defense Artillery, is one of the prospective innovations which may follow the inspection of the Island and its military possibilities by General J. C. Breckenridge, the Inspector General of the United States Army. General Breckenridge has been in the city only a few days, but in that time he has seen the post and the prospective stations for troops, and has formed some definite plans for the good of the station here. The matter of enlisting Hawaiians for the regular army is a plan of his own and its fulfillment will be determined at Washington in the end.

General Breckenridge planned and executed the enlistment of the Porto Rican battalion, and at once when he came here he took up the idea of having a force made up of the men of the country. The result was a visit to Acting Governor Cooper, and they talked over the matter at some length. Mr. Cooper is heartily in favor of the carrying out of the plan, and will recommend it. This decision of the Acting Governor will be most pleasing to General Breckenridge, for there were naturally some points upon which he had no information, and the fact that Mr. Cooper approves the idea, will insure the preparation of a report which will make the chances of the carrying out of the plan almost a certainty.

The plan is to enlist a battalion of Hawaiians for service as infantry and garrison them at a new post which would be located at Kahauiki. The force would be of service in case there should be any demonstration by a landing party of an enemy, to meet which, if this is only an artillery post, would

larger number of pounds to the acre. As it is, Mr. Sedgwick has succeeded in getting a yield per acre about three and one-half times larger than is common in America.

While quite a bit of cotton is produced on these islands, it is generally of a very inferior quality, being South Sea Island cotton (not to be confused with the Sea Island variety), and is practically worthless.

As it has thus been successfully proved by Mr. Sedgwick that the so much more valuable varieties of cotton can be grown here with profit, there is no reason whatever, Mr. Timmons says, why our cotton planter should not abandon the unprofitable South Sea Island cotton for the upland.

Raising Freight Rates.

It is common report that the Wilder Steamship Company and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company are soon to arrange a new schedule of freight rates which will be higher than that now in operation. The cause for the contemplated change is the alleged poor business of the companies for several months past, which recently brought about the proposition for a combine. Several of the largest shippers have been consulted relative to the proposed change. Some of them said that rather than submit to a higher schedule of freight rates between local ports, they would ship direct from outside ports to the ports of entry on the other islands, and thus obviate the necessity of dealing with the trust. The managers of the companies, on the other hand, say they have clearly demonstrated to the shippers that under the present conditions, and under American shipping laws, the expenses of maintenance have increased, wages have had a tendency to rise, and the carrying capacity of several steamers has been materially reduced, thus cutting off much of their accustomed earnings. Hence the need of higher freight rates.

Arthur C. Sidman, the actor, died at Portland, Maine.

George O'Brien, the Dawson murderer, attempted suicide.

The Southern Pacific won its tax case at Carson, Nevada.

Gov. Odell will thoroughly investigate the police scandals in New York.

Automobiles in San Francisco have been limited to a speed of eight miles an hour.

The body of Signor Crispi, while lying in state at Naples, was enveloped in Garibaldi's flag.

Illinois dental examiners must resign because of the issuance of bogus certificates in Germany.

Rufus Castle, a farmer, hung himself on a prune tree at Santa Rosa, using a pocket handkerchief.

Canada is making an effort to induce the immigration of Welshmen from Patagonia, South America.

A San Jose prune grower has asked for an injunction to prevent the Cured Fruit Association from building a warehouse.

It is said that Emperor William is little pleased with the new tariff bill and that it may cause Count von Buelow's downfall.

Burt Hale, a young business man of San Jose, Cal., has disappeared, leaving no trace, and no reason for his act is known.

A bandit thought to be a laborer, cited a mail and express box and robbed twenty passengers on the California line recently.

Wm. Hutchman of Tacoma set fire to the Methodist church to keep the department busy in order that he might burn his hotel.

The Peruvian cabinet recently tendered its resignation on account of a resolution of censure. The president declined to accept it.

The German steamer Gauss, with the Antarctic expedition on board, under the leadership of Professor Von Drygalski, sailed from Kiel.

A plan is on foot of which W. S. Tevis is the leading spirit to consolidate and control the electrical supply of Southern California.

Mme. Regina Renfro, widow of the late Colombian minister, who had declined to enter a convent while insoluble over his death, will marry M. Eugene Thibault, former secretary of the French legation at Washington.

mean the drawing away from the guns of the force which should man them. These would be used in case of any trouble of about the same number of troops contemplated at first for the post here, four companies. The reasons for the enlisting of them from the Hawaiian population would be that in this way more of the people would become directly attached to the post, and would learn to love and serve it as their own at once.

Acting Governor Cooper said yesterday "I most heartily approve of the plan for the enlistment of Hawaiians in the regular army of the United States, for I believe they would make excellent soldiers. I have been very proud of the showing made by the local company, which is composed of the young Hawaiians, for they have shown themselves models in every way. They have won the prize for superiority of drill and a few years ago they took the Foreign Office prize for marksmanship. I am convinced of their entire loyalty to their country and that they would make an excellent record in the future. I shall do all in my power to bring this about both here and at Washington."

General Breckenridge said: "I shall recommend this if the Governor approves the suggestion, as he will have more local information than I could get in the few days while I am here. When I proposed and brought about the enlistment of the Porto Ricans I knew as much about the people as any one, but here the local authorities must guide me. I believe that it is always a good thing to have a force of the men of the blood of the country, and hope to see my suggestion adopted. I am sorry that General Corbin did not come by here and see what was to be done, for with him to conceive is to make an order, he having the necessary authority to make plans of this nature. Should my plans be accepted I hope to hear that they will be carried out at once."

The government was defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 163 to 141, on a proposal that textile factories should close at noon.

Three Americans, convicted of looting a Chinese store near Tientsin, have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment each by Consul Kagsdale.

Kitchener reports thirty-nine Boers killed, twenty wounded and 539 captured with ammunition and stores as the result of the week ending August 20th.

The Chinese court refuses to return to Peking until the guards at the legation are removed. The final draft of the protocol has been agreed to by the ministers.

Discoveries have been made of wholesale smuggling of Chinese and opium into the United States from British Columbia. Wessel, the Peace envoy reported to have been shot by the Boers, is alive, and has been released.

The city council of Hamilton, Ontario, has refused to allow the streets to be sprinkled on Sunday, on the ground that it would be a profanation of the Sabbath.

Commander William Swift, commanding the U. S. S. Yorktown, has been ordered to proceed with his vessel from Kobe, Japan, to Guam and there relieve Commander Seaton Schroeder as naval governor of the island of Guam. The latter officer will proceed to Japan, and from there take steamer to the United States for the purpose of being present at the court of inquiry which has been called to investigate the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley. The appointment of Commander Swift to be governor of Guam is said to be only temporary, pending the selection of a permanent governor.

WILL MAKE A TANTALUS SURVEY

Governor Dole attended his first session of the Executive Council yesterday, since his return.

It was decided, as reported elsewhere, that the band should postpone its contemplated trip to Kaula.

A communication from S. T. Alexander asking that a survey be ordered for the proposed road to Tantalus, to be built at his expense, was favorably acted upon, and the survey and estimate of cost, etc., will be made as soon as possible.

Sheriff Andrews, of Hawaii, asked that he be given two iron doors for Hilo jail, to take the place of two wooden ones now in use. Action on the matter was deferred until after the visit of Superintendent Boyd, soon to be made to Hawaii.

A notification from Superintendent Atkinson, of the Department of Public Instruction, telling of the recent transfer of the land for the industrial school at Wailanae was received and filed.

A report was also received from Assistant Superintendent Marion Campbell on the route of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad.

A request from W. G. Scott, of Paila, Maui, for a transfer of his light wine and beer license to a regular liquor license, was referred to High Sheriff Brown. A light wine and beer license was granted to D. W. Quoon, of Kaula.

Fine Imported Stock.

Eben Low, who is now visiting W. H. Shipman's with his wife and daughter, has just imported from New Zealand a thoroughbred hackney stallion, said to be the finest horse ever brought to the islands. He was shipped from the Kingdom from Honolulu and was landed at Mahukona in perfect condition. Mr. Low has now on his ranch a herd of 35 thoroughbred Hereford cattle, pedigreed, which he bought from the Canterbury association of New Zealand, now the only foreign stock association recognized by the U. S. Government. He is one of the first on the islands to import this class of cattle with a view to improve the quality of his herds, a fact which was favorably commented upon by Prof. Stubbs in his report to the Agricultural Department at Washington.—Hilo Herald.

The Belgian Hare.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of totally eradicating the Belgian hare from the islands, for they would become an ineradicable plague here. In California, in Australia, and in

ARMY PLANS FOR POSTS

Gen. Breckenridge Is Pleased With Kahauiki.

CONTRARY to all expectations, the visit here of Inspector General J. C. Breckenridge will not be marked by the location of the permanent post for the army forces. This had been expected by General Breckenridge to be a part of the work he would perform here, but as he views the situation now there are two stages to be passed before he comes into the local problem.

The location of the barracks for the troops which will be needed for the defense of the islands will depend upon two things, and neither of these is out of the way as yet. First the naval station must be permanently located, next the batteries which are to protect the navy's property, and then will come in the location of the post or posts. General Breckenridge has visited Camp McKinley and the proposed site of a post at Kahauiki, and will see Pearl Harbor before he leaves for the Orient. This will give him personal information concerning all the possible needs of the army and he will be able to act as soon as the preliminary steps have been taken. Yesterday General Breckenridge said:

"I made up my mind to do nothing final at this time when I saw the country, and learned the progress made in relation to the station for the Navy Department and that there had been nothing done as to the placing of the coast defense batteries. As the location of the post will depend very much upon these points, it would be idle to make a selection at this time. Also there seems to be some doubt as to the making of this post an infantry or an artillery one. Should there be any infantry stationed here the site at Kahauiki would be an admirable one for the barracks for the troops. In case there is to be no infantry, but only such heavy artillery as would be needed to take care of the guns which are to be placed where they would protect the navy's station, then the location of the barracks would be a different matter."

"As soon as the Navy Department has finally located its station, the next step would be to have a board of army engineers locate the batteries for the artillery. This done either myself or a board of officers would take up the matter of the barracks and place them. I have seen the sites which are available and will be able to make the selection of the location for barracks for the garrisons without any further inspection. It is possible that there will be a representation of both arms of the service and this would necessitate barracks at the guns and also on the higher lands for the infantry."

"I was very much pleased with the feature which has been introduced at Camp McKinley by Major Davis. Out there last evening for the first time I saw the ceremony and heard the singing of 'The Star Spangled Banner' by the command as the flag comes down at retreat. It is a most impressive ceremony and I shall be surprised if it does not attract much attention. It would make a stirring feature to introduce at all posts where American soldiers are stationed. The men enter into the spirit of the occasion and the ceremony is made as impressive as possible."

"One of the things which I think should have the attention of the people here would be the erection of a suitable public building for the Federal offices. In my city of only 20,000 people we have a fine building which has in it the postoffice, the Federal courts and all the other offices of the National Government. Here there seems to be need for such a building, as the amount of Government business seems to be great, and with harbor improvements and other national matters which are certain to come up, it will increase. There are many such matters to which, in my opinion, the capital of the Territory is entitled. The condition of affairs in my department here is very good. I shall try and see all that is possible while I am here, as I am very much impressed with the beauty of the place and the possibilities. My trip will consume about six months, and I do not think I will be back in Washington before next February."

other level regions, the post can be handled by means of rabbit drives at which immense numbers of the bunnies are corralled and slain, but such a thing would not work here, for the reason that there is too little level ground. The bulk of the hares would live and burrow in the sides of the impassable hills, from which would be sent forth continually herds of leopards and vultures to destroy not only young cane, but all other tender vegetation as well.—Maui News.

Refineries Everywhere.

While it is a dubious proposition as to the establishing of a sugar refinery on the islands, still it is one of the possibilities of the future that every sugar mill on the islands will eventually refine its own sugar. No method for doing this cheaply and successfully has yet been discovered, but it is an inviting field for investigation and experiment. Nor should it be left for outsiders to make the discovery. At present the planters tax themselves twenty-five cents per ton on the sugar production of the islands for the purpose of maintaining an experimental station at Honolulu, to investigate varieties of cane and cognate subjects. They should go a step further and tax sugar another twenty-five cents per ton, the proceeds to be used to pay the salary of an expert who could devote his whole time and talent to discovering a method of refining sugar cheaply, at the time and place of its manufacture.—Maui News.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 26, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILES				
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	—	65
N. S. Sacks Dry Goods	2,112,750	100	—	100
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	—	41 1/2
WHEAT				
Ewa	8,000,000	20	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haw. Agric. Co.	1,000,000	100	—	800
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,112,750	100	—	52 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	—	8 1/2
Honolulu	700,000	100	130	145
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	—	18 1/2
Kahuku	600,000	20	21 1/2	22
Kihel Plant Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	—	10
Kipahulu	150,000	100	—	110
Kona	800,000	100	160	170
Kona Sugar Co.	800,000	100	—	—
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	822,500	20	—	2 1/2
Paid up	1,600,000	20	—	10 1/2
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	800,000	20	—	—
Paid up	800,000	20	—	—
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,800,000	100	118	128
Oahu	1,000,000	20	—	—
Oahu	800,000	20	—	15 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	20	—	2 1/2
Paid up	2,500,000	20	—	—
Olomana	150,000	100	—	160
Paahoa Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	—	—
Pacific	750,000	100	—	24 1/2
Pearl Harbor	750,000	100	—	170
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	—	95
Pioneer Mill Co. A	125,000	100	—	100
Wailuku	700,000	100	—	87 1/2
Waimanalo	200,000	100	147 1/2	—
Waimanalo	125,000	100	—	—
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. & Co.	500,000	100	—	100
Inter-Island S. & Co.	500,000	100	—	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	200,000	100	—	100
Hon. Ry. Tr. & Ld. Co.	200,000	100	—	100
Maui Telephone Co.	50,000	100	—	100
O. N. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	—	100
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	—	100
BANKS				
First National Bank	—	—	—	110
First Am. Sav. B. & T. Co.	—	—	—	105
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent	—	—	—	95
Hilo R. & Co. 5 per cent	—	—	—	100
Hon. Ry. Tr. & Ld. Co.	—	—	—	101
Ewa Plantation 5 per cent	—	—	—	100
Oahu Plant. 5 per cent	—	—	—	100 1/2
Wailuku 5 per cent	—	—	—	101 1/2
Wailuku Ag. Co. 5 per cent	—	—	—	101 1/2

SALES.

Between boards—Fifty-eight Ewa \$24.50; 40 Ewa \$24.25; 10 Honolulu 125 1/2; Wailuku 170; 25 Oahu, paid up, 112; 100 Oahu \$23.25.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Date	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47
Tues	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47
Wed	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47
Thurs	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47
Frid	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47
Sat	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47
Sun	11:22	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47	8:50	11:35	1:47

NEXT MOVE BEFORE ESTEE

The above outline is in brief the opinion of the Supreme Court made yesterday in the habeas corpus cases of the alleged illegally convicted prisoners, and in the case of Frank Pahlia, sent to jail indefinitely upon a charge of contempt. In all these cases a dissenting opinion is filed by Judge Galbraith, and in all of them Judge Gear is overruled. The next move is an application to Judge Estee in the habeas corpus cases for a new writ on the ground that their imprisonment is unconstitutional and the case consequently comes within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court.

The decisions are given in the Ah Oi case, and the court holds that Judge Perry is not disqualified, not having considered that case, and in the remaining cases because habeas corpus is an entirely new proceeding.

The court bases its opinion upon the Peacock and Edwards cases, which it is contended were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Insular cases, upon the points raised in the present case.

The opinion in the Ah Oi case is written by Chief Justice Frear and contains twenty-five typewritten pages. The dissenting opinion by Judge Galbraith is almost as lengthy, and he not only dissents but says that the majority had no legal right to render a verdict in these cases because of the disqualification of Judge Perry.

Ah Oi is serving a ten years' sentence for burglary. He had been convicted by a verdict signed by ten jurors, and released by Judge Gear upon the ground that "the provisions of the Hawaiian law which had been in force for sixty years were rendered invalid upon the annexation of these islands to the United States."

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Floor Brooms	Butcher Knives
Cash Boxes	Kitchen Knives
Axes	Monkey Wrenches
Hatchets	Lemon Squeezers
Stove Polish	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Brushes	Family Meat Saws
Picture Wire	Butcher Scales
Curry Combs	Spring Balances
Machine Oil	Family Scales
Shoe Blacking	Bird Cage Springs
Silver Polish	Carpenter's Rules
Sapallo	Harness Soap
Silex	Harness Blacking
Butcher Steels	Chamois Skins
Ice Chippers	Meat Choppers
Ice Shavers	Butcher's Cleavers
Rat Traps	Family Cleavers
Wood Saws	Garden Trowels
Ice Saws	Garden Forks
Butcher Saws	Tea Strainers
Cane Knives	Chandeller Hooks
Ice Tonga	Squeegee Brushes
Cork Screws	Tobacco Cutters
Can Openers	Axle Grease
Harness Oil	Tape Measures
Sponges	Shelf Brackets
Coffee Mills	Scrubbing Brushes
Hammers	Upholstering Nails
Call Bells	Washing Ammonia
Scissors	Horse Brushes
Screw Drivers	Wire Door Mats
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.,
F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.,
Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakulua, Hualala and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAQUIGRE,
Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2288, to Aug. 30. 2286

KONA SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Queen street, Honolulu, on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The object of the meeting is to authorize:
(a) The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and
(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of wire cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company.

By order of the president,
F. W. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer.
5930-31 2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Menden, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. NEAL,
Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Menden.

Kealia, Kauai, August 6, 1901.
2304—Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27; Sept. 3.

JUST A WORD FROM JOHN

Emmeluth Talks to San Francisco Paper.

The Examiner says: John Emmeluth, leader of the Hawaiian Home Rule party, is at the Occidental, ostensibly on his way to visit his old home in Cincinnati, Ohio. He arrived Tuesday evening on the Peking and will leave in a few days for the East. When seen yesterday and asked concerning conditions in the islands and the object of his trip, Mr. Emmeluth said:

"I am going back to my old home in Cincinnati for a short visit and while I am East will do all I can toward helping along the effort of those right-minded people who are endeavoring to obtain an American system of government for the Hawaiian Territory of Hawaii. As things are now in the islands very little of the American philosophy of government is manifested. All the officials from the Governor to the lowest constable are appointees, and every man of them is using his official position, not for the public good, but to further the ends of those who secured his appointment."

"The Governor and the Secretary of the islands are Presidential appointees. They in turn have the power to appoint the lesser executive officers who control the positions of the hundreds of lesser official lights. This system makes these two gentlemen the political autocrats of the place and the only ones benefited by their rule are those who stand in with the ring. It is a splendid exemplification of what you people have been fighting here—bossism."

"Yes, I am chairman of the tax commission, the legality of which body is now a matter of contention. The bill creating the commission and appropriating \$5,000 for its expenses was passed on the 1st day of May, the last day of the session of the Hawaiian Congress, according to our computation, though the session ended on April 30, according to Governor Dole. It was only by using the joint agreement concerning the hold-over Senators as a club that we had the tax commission bill passed at all, and as soon as it was passed it was put in the hands of the Attorney General that its legality might be tested and that it might be defeated if possible."

"The present system of taxation is based on real estate and improved property and every sugar plantation is assessed on its actual cash value. There is also an income tax of 2 per cent on all incomes of over \$1,000. This system needs much remodeling and many amendments and it is for the purpose of inaugurating these reforms that the commission has been created."

"We are a Territory of the United States and we want a regular American Territorial form of government. We don't want all the patronage that comes with official position and the authority to distribute several millions of dollars to be controlled by a few people who use it to further their own ends. We want a regular Territorial county government, which will induce white people to come and settle among us with the knowledge that they will be protected in their liberties and their rights. While I am East I will do all I possibly can to obtain this very much desired condition of affairs for the Hawaiian Islands, in whose prosperity I am most deeply interested."

From other sources it was learned that the dispute over the date ending the sixty-day session of the Hawaiian Legislature arose over the refusal of Governor Dole to consider Washington's birthday a legal holiday. Dole contended it was not a holiday inasmuch as it had never been so created by Congress. The Home Rule party argued that it was a holiday whether Congress had so declared it to be or not. Those opposed to Dole contended that the unanimous will of the American people had made it a holiday, second in importance only to the Fourth of July, and that whether or not Congress had ever officially passed upon the question the day was always observed by that body as well as by every other public body that existed under the shadow of the American flag.

STEEL STRIKE IS UNSETTLED

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—The great steel strike still is on without any immediate prospect of settlement. The three orders of the Amalgamated Association have resulted in the calling out of something like 60,000 men. The orders for general strike issued last, has brought out 20,000, and there were nearly 40,000 out before.

The steel men still control the West and portions of the East. The strikers have their greatest hold upon this city and it is likely that their plan of invading Carnegie's works will be carried out. President Schaeffer has issued a statement showing that there are few losses. The greatest loss will come in the distribution of non-union men from mills shut down to other running mills. This occasion has been taken by the steel coalition to close down many mills and consolidate them with others. This will mean that many mills never will start again.

Western members proffered assistance to the East, but when the charters of the Chicago and Bay View lodges were revoked, the grand lodge refused to take action, and the men were at once thrown out of the order, there appeared a little change that they would find any lounge to accept their contributions.

No disorders have occurred. The men offered to accept arbitration but J. P. Morgan would have none of it.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE COAST AND BEYOND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—W. H. Mead, the New York millionaire, proposes to catch fish by temporarily blinding them. He has fitted out four boats, each carrying five men in length and will send them to the Pacific slope. In this connection he has consulted leading Yale zoological professors and other leading scientists and had them confirm his theory that the Yale submarine electric light, flashed in the eyes of the fish, will blind them, cause them to come to the surface and then land them in the net, which will be hanging from the boat's side. Yale scientists have told him deep sea fishing will be revolutionized by this new method.

The idea of catching fish by blinding them with a powerful light was suggested to Mr. Mead by Francis G. Hall, Jr., and Irving E. Burdick, the Yale men who three years ago invented the submarine electric lights. They are the engineers who have fitted up for Mr. Mead his boats which are now in New York waiting to be despatched for the Pacific. Each boat is to have a separate electric plant of its own. The dynamo, directly connected with a new type of petroleum engine, is to be placed with its switches near the engine, permitting the engineer to attend to all conveniently. Wires are to be run from this point to different parts of the boat to supply current for a new portable naval searchlight projector, to be used in finding buoys, etc., for general illumination and for four huge Yale submarine lamps of several thousand candle power each which are to do the actual fishing.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A scourge of mosquitoes on shipboard, remote from any land, is a story brought into port by two vessels which arrived at Southern quarantine stations last week. One of the vessels whose passengers were fiercely attacked was the ship America, about ten miles from Chandelero Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. The other case was considered more remarkable. It was that of the Spanish bark Maria Bonquer. This vessel was twenty-two days out from Rio de Janeiro and several hundred miles from any known lands, when great swarms of mosquitoes seemed to rise up out of the sea. Life on the ship was made miserable. Some of the passengers were flogged to kill the mosquitoes, and then the pests were gathered up by shovelfuls and thrown overboard. The matter has been officially reported to the health authorities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Concerning the effect of the discussion in the House of Commons of the latest South African situation, the London representative of the Tribune cables: Mr. Chamberlain carried the House of Commons with him in his declaration of Lord Kitchener's banishment proclamation. It seems clear that the British Government is determined that September 15th shall mark the beginning of the resumption of something like civil authority in South Africa. Sir William Vernon Harcourt endeavored to contend that the terms of the proclamation involved the destruction of the belated rights of the Boers in the field but Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that those rights will be withdrawn only if the present Boer operations degenerate to mere plunder and murder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Admiral Schley, who arrived here with his wife last night, will remain here until the Court of Inquiry which is to investigate the Santiago campaign completes its work. The interim between now and the opening of the sessions of the court, September 12, will be devoted to the preparation of his side of the case. Today he had his first consultation with his counsel, Judge J. Wilson, of this city. For the government, Raynor, of Baltimore, and Captain James Parker, of New Jersey. Admiral Schley will go over everything relating to the matter with his counsel and place them in possession of every fact pertaining to a thorough and complete understanding of the events of the campaign which are in controversy. Admiral Schley declines to talk about the case. He considers that the order of Secretary Long prohibiting officers of the Navy from discussing any phase of it applies to him as well as others, and he is obeying it literally.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Mr. Menier, who has left for Anticosti, reports that the agricultural exhibit of the island was much admired at Buffalo. The chocolate manufacturer will soon reap some returns for the vast sums of money he has expended on Anticosti. The Montreal correspondent of the Times. On the steamboat Savoy there has just been brought to Quebec from the island a consignment of canned lobsters, the product of his fishery from May 1st to July 31st. It is valued at \$40,000 and will be shipped to the French market on the steamer Wassau of the Franco-Canadienne line.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the semi-annual meeting of the District Underground Railway today the chairman, J. S. Forbes, referring to the deadlock regarding the electrification of the road, remarked that Mr. Yerkes, with his engineers, was now at Budapest and from what he knew of Mr. Yerkes, he (the chairman) would not be surprised if the Chicagoan brought back Ganz, (the originator of an electric system for railroads,) in his pocket. Mr. Forbes also announced his own resignation and the selection of Mr. Yerkes' attorney, Robert W. Parks, M. P., to fill the chairmanship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—According to the London correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser, twelve representative Scottish workmen sailed from Glasgow on the Ethiopia to investigate labor conditions in America. They were selected by popular vote, under the auspices of the Dundee Red Letter, a leading Scotch magazine. They will make careful inquiry into engineering, mining, railways, manufactures, building and other trades, in order to learn the best and latest American methods, with the object of bringing the Scotch workmen up to date.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is said that the article for which the editor and publisher of the Globe, of this city, have been summoned to appear at the bar of the House of Commons, this afternoon, was written by Viscount Mountmorres, whose father was the victim of an agrarian outrage a score of years ago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Mr. Rockhill, dated today, stating that it is probable the protocol will be signed in a few days, and that he will remain at Peking in view of this prospect, instead of leaving at once, as he had contemplated. In view of press disclosures from Peking saying the ministers have signed the preliminary draft of the protocol, Mr. Rockhill's cablegram is construed to mean that the signing he refers to is with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Nicholas Cachais, a leper, possessed of a large fortune, is a cliff dweller. Out in the vicinity of Baker's Beach he lives among the rocks, defying the efforts of the Police and Health Departments to capture him.

A couple of months ago Cachais escaped from the Twenty-sixth-street hospital, where he had been incarcerated by order of the Health Officer. He scaled the wall surrounding the institution and sought refuge among the shaggy cliffs skirting the shore of the Pacific. Of late he has been seen in Laurel Hill Cemetery, poorly clad, having no shoes on his feet and no cap on his head.

Secretary James A. Emery of the Board of Health was notified yesterday and he immediately sent word to the police, who are seeking the escaped leper. Cachais permits his pursuers to get near enough to be heard; then he laughs and runs away, and hides in the rocks.

The unfortunate man is a Greek. He formerly had a candy stand in this city, and in the local banks he has a fortune amounting to \$50,000.

He declared when taken to the hospital that he would not remain there long.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The board of health of Montclair, N. J., has given the authorities power to purchase oil to begin the work of exterminating mosquitoes. The stagnant pools and swamp land will be attacked first. The plan adopted by Professor Howard in South Orange, of pouring the oil on the surface of the water will be adopted. This is the first time in this section that municipal action has been taken on the mosquito problem, experiments heretofore having been carried on by private subscriptions, or by State officials.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Alfred Bianco, an employee of the West Shore Railroad, was a week's pay with his brother Pietro, that he could stop a switch engine in the yards at Granton, N. J., claiming that the engineer would respond to his signal. The engineer did not recognize the man's authority, and signaled him in turn to get out of the way. Bianco, still anxious to stop the engine and win the wager, waited till too late and was killed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—According to the Rio de Janeiro of the Herald, opposition in Congress to representation in the Pan-American Congress is increasing. During a discussion Deputy Morais Alves said there is a Brazilian delegate in the Congress the delegate would not represent Brazil, but only President Campos Sales. The Chamber of Deputies nevertheless passed an appropriation for a representative to attend the Congress.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 16.—James G. Rankin, ex-sheriff of Carbon county, is of the opinion that the Great Northern train robbers are in Wyoming. Rankin believes the three robbers are now in hiding at a rendezvous south of Rawlins, and the detective is positive the three men were in Cheyenne last Tuesday.

It is known that a number of detectives are at work on the case, and it would not be surprising to hear that the outlaws had been located.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Commenting upon the Peruvian Cabinet crisis, the Lima correspondent of the Herald says: Public opinion sustains the action of President Romanos in declining to accept the resignation of Morúa Alvarez said by the Chamber of Deputies. The opposition is severely condemned because all of its speakers declared that they were convinced of the honesty of the President and his cabinet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Brazilian National convention is divided on the question of Presidential candidates, says the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the Herald. Some members have decided to support Governor Rodriguez Alves or San Pablo, who is backed by President Campos Sales, while others favor Governor Quintino Bocayuva of Rio de Janeiro.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 16.—The British cruiser Cambrian and the gunboats Nymph and Basilisk have sailed for the Brazilian coast. It is believed that the departure of the war vessels has a connection with troubles feared in Rio Grande de Sul.

CHINESE MAY COME FROM STATES

Attorney General Rules That They May Be Admitted Into Hawaii.

Under the ruling made by the Attorney General of the United States, given in the dispatches of the 14th, the two San Francisco merchants who were refused admittance into Honolulu by Collector Stackable are entitled to enter. The very point upon which the collector ruled is passed upon by the Attorney General. By this decision Cheuck Sen and Chew Yoen, the merchants who came down in the Mariposa, and who are now held here in the custody of the collector, pending a ruling from the Secretary of the Treasury, must be admitted.

The portion of the Washington dispatch bearing upon the case follows:
"The Attorney General has also held that all Chinese persons who have a right to be in the United States, as evidenced by valid certificates of residence or registration, are entitled to pass from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands and to be protected while there by their registration certificates, as they would be in any organized territory of the continental and integral domain of the United States."

"The Attorney General, however, specially limits his opinion to this one question, and does not pass upon their right to return to the United States. He also strictly limits his views of the liberty of passage of Chinese persons to the different portions of the United States to this particular case, which submits the question as affecting this particular Territory of Hawaii."

ANOTHER WAR IS ON

Row Between Central American States.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 12.—The Colombian Legation left Caracas today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Heran, the Colombian charge d'affaires at Washington, is still in official ignorance of the momentous events which, according to the press reports, are transpiring on the Isthmus of Panama and along the Venezuelan border. He attributes his lack of information to a break in cable communication with his country, the line from Buena Ventura north having been reported to be in very bad working order.

DEPARTURE VOLUNTARY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The State Department today issued the following:

"The Department of State is advised by telegram from Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires in Venezuela, that the departure of the Colombian minister from Caracas was voluntary, and that he has the intention of returning to his post. Mr. Russell has taken charge of the Colombian legation property and archives during the minister's absence. Mr. Russell does not state that he has assumed charge of Colombian interests, as he was authorized to do, if requested, and with the assent of the Venezuelan government. It is inferred that he has not been asked to do so."

DEATH OF URIBE-URIBE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Times tomorrow will say: According to El Conservador, a semi-official newspaper published at Barranquilla, Colombia, General Rafael Uribe was killed at San Cristobal, Venezuela, on July 27, while fighting with the Venezuelan troops against the Colombian invaders. El Conservador's authority for this report is a message sent by General Iguaran, in charge of the Colombian government forces at Rio Hocha, to the commander-in-chief at Barranquilla. The Colombians engaged in the fight at San Cristobal were led by Dr. Rangel Garbinas.

Much excitement was caused among Colombians here by the report. The friends of General Uribe consider it significant that the Colombian government has not sent the news by cable to its representatives, for the Colombian consulate here has not been officially notified. While there is nothing definite on which to base a denial of the report, the general's friends discredit it on the ground that several times during the rebellion a year ago General Uribe was declared killed in battle.

WAR MAY BE ON.

NEW YORK, August 16.—News has been received in this country involving Venezuela, Nicaragua and Ecuador in the attempt of General Rafael Uribe-Urbe, the Colombian rebel leader, to overthrow the government of Colombia, says the Tribune. A year ago it was known to the Colombian authorities that the rebels under Uribe-Urbe were receiving material assistance from these republics, and recent developments and information received by Colombia secret service agents confirm the belief that these countries are preparing open and simultaneous attacks upon Colombia. It has further been learned that the plan of attack has practically been agreed upon. Large numbers of Nicaraguans have already joined the rebels in the department of Panama, and it will be these marauding bands the United States will have to deal with if it becomes necessary to land marines at Colon or Panama to protect American interests on the Isthmus.

Venezuela's point of attack will naturally be from the Colombian-Venezuelan border, where the recent battles are reported to have taken place between Venezuelan regulars and an invading army, commanded, according to Venezuelan authorities, by General Gonzales Valencia. It is somewhat doubtful, however, if General Valencia had anything to do with this movement unless war has already broken out between Venezuela and Colombia.

If the present plans are carried out the rendezvous of the Ecuadorian invaders will be in the southern part of the department of Cauca, where two Colombian rebel generals are said to be encamped, with 4,000 troops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, dated Thursday, says that the invaders on the Venezuelan frontier have again disappeared.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea, so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Failed to Deliver Mails.

For failure to deliver two bags of mail which arrived last Saturday on the steamer Kauai from the Garden Isle, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company was fined \$200 by the postal authorities, and the purser is now looking for another job. The steamer brought over only two bags of mail from the Kauaians, but small as were the parcels the postal regulations were violated in their not being delivered until the following Monday morning. The purser failed to notify the postoffice that mail had arrived, and nothing was known of it until Monday morning. It was a clear violation of existing regulations, inasmuch as the various Inter-Island steamers are paid for carrying the United States mails. The company has to stand the loss, and discharged the purser as a warning to the rest of its employees to pay strict attention to business.

Mills College CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a

HISTORICAL MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 182 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 132 of them.

The book is 9½x12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

Price, bound in dark cloth, \$5.00 in Morocco, 7.50

Postage, 25c. Extra.

Sample copies may be seen at Thrum's Book Store, Fort St.

Orders will be filled upon application to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1062, or P. O. box 143.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

SOMETHING NEW!

KOMEL

The pure juice of the Grape Fruit. You need it to refresh and tone up your system.

KOMEL

Contains no alcohol. It is a natural flavoring concentrated from the Grape Fruit. Carbonated by the

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii. Telephone Main 71.

Mariposa and Alameda.

The Oceanic Company's steamer Alameda, at the Riddon Iron Works, undergoing repairs, is not to go into commission again until September 1. At that time she will take the place of the Mariposa on the Honolulu route, and the latter will go to the Riddon Iron Works for new boilers and to have her engines changed from compound to the triple expansion type. The same change has been made in the Alameda, which will be able to make sixteen knots an hour.

Notes From Hilo.

The Miriam, a small schooner, is the only vessel in port.

The Carrollton sailed Monday, in ballast, for Puget Sound.

The Santiago was to leave San Francisco on the 16th for Hilo without waiting for cargo except just enough for ballast. She comes to take back sugar which is now waiting for transportation.

The Roderick Dhu sailed for San Francisco Tuesday morning with the following passengers: Mrs. Singer, Mrs. Cameron, J. Rile, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Bouffokey and son, J. Anderson, J. P. Sisson, Horace Sisson, Mrs. Lambert and daughter, J. M. Taft.

The Planters' Meeting.

Good results are to be anticipated from the meeting of the planters held in Honolulu recently. If perfect harmony prevail, if they stand together, if they abide by joint decision, it means an impetus to the sugar industry of the Islands. Some of the Maui plantations, rendered desperate last year by the dearth of labor for which their cane was suffering, did a great deal to dis

WHITE LABOR EXPERIMENT

How it Worked on a Small Scale at Ewa.

WITH conditions which they admitted could not be more favorable, with every possible concession that they could wish except higher pay, fourteen Californians came to Hawaii two years ago to work on a sugar plantation. To the party of fourteen were allotted 131 acres of the best land of the Ewa plantation, and yet with every advantage that they asked, and without any objection to the management, of that number only five remained until the first crop of cane was matured.

Although they made for the entire term of their service with the plantation \$40 per month, with house, fuel, water, a garden of 8,000 square feet, schools and a train to convey the children, a physician when they called on him, free of cost, not one of the five cared to continue the raising of cane, though two are still with the Ewa plantation as overseers. And more, when the cane was arriving at maturity, the men who remained refused to either strip, cut or load their crop and this work had to be done by Japanese.

These facts tell of the first serious and the only determined attempt to plant a purely American colony upon a Hawaiian cane field. It was to be the forerunner, for had it been successful there would have been carried out the original plans, made by former Manager W. J. Lowrie of the estate, which contemplated the cutting up of the plantation into small fields, of an average of 100 acres to fourteen men, to be cultivated by the members of the hui, and the planting of an American plantation of about 2,000 men, and their families upon the broad acres of this estate. The total failure of the experiment, for Japanese hui now do the work upon the very plans followed by the company in the arrangements with the Americans, convinces the plantation men who came into contact with the trials that the white man can do any kind of work that is necessary upon a plantation with sugar cane, but that he will not do some kinds of work on any basis, and that he will not do any kind for a long time.

Of the men who took up their homes at Ewa, five were married and had families. The desertions began when the colony had been on the plantation only a month. The first man to leave went because his wife would not stand the quiet life; the wife of the second died within a few months and he would not stay; the third had a quarrel with a neighbor and quit; another soon after was taken ill and left for the Coast, and then, six months having elapsed, and the cane being in fair condition, five of the young men deserted the plantation in a body, taking only their personal belongings and surrendering any profits which might come to them under their contracts. Of the five remaining were two old men, one was a middle-aged man and two were boys. They stuck it out and then when the cane was milled they took the money and refused to longer work at raising cane. That they were not extraordinary men in any way is further shown from the fact that at the present time, of the 2,100 men on the plantation there are only three Americans, and these are working with teams. There have been many more, but during the two years of the administration of the present manager there has not been an American who would do manual labor in the cane fields and keep at it.

Without going into the various jealousies and petty quarrels, which in the old days back East would have been called "clothes line fights," which kept the colony in a constant turmoil, the capacity of the Californians to do hard and constant work was brought into high light. The oft-repeated assertion that one intelligent American workman is worth two or three cheap men, was conclusively disproven. The greatest amount of labor in the cultivation of cane is in irrigating and hoeing. This is not hard or fast work. There must be let into a ditch just so much water. More will wash the land; less will not keep the cane up to its growing powers for the nine days. To hoe the cane along the rows while the water is running into the ditch is slight light work that it is often performed by women. It can be done only so fast for the man must stay in the ditch to see that the water is coming all right. In this it is clearly to be seen that an American cannot do more than the most ignorant of Orientals.

When the cane is ripening the lower leaves must be stripped from the stalks. This work was essayed by the members of the California colony, but they would not continue to do it. The stooping position necessary for the labor was harder upon the stalwart American than it was upon the little brown man. Actual tests showed conclusively that the Japanese could do more than the Californians, and it was only a short time until the white men utterly refused to go into the close rows of cane and strip. When the cutting season came on the white men had been hiring so much of their work done that they tried this branch of the work without much heart for it. The swinging of the cane knife is not essentially hard work, but the men would not take it, and after slight trials they gave up and this ended their actual labors with the crop, for they consistently said they could not load cane after they had seen how the Japanese

COMMERCIAL.

STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET continues the tendency of the stocks downward. There is still the same tightness in ready cash, and it promises to continue until after the fall taxes come in, November 15. One effect felt in the market is the calling in of money by the First National Bank from customers, for the purpose of paying it over to the Territorial Treasurer, Mr. Wright. This money comes under the head of the Chinese immigration bureau funds, and the total amount is put at a little above \$200,000. The other banking institutions are not making any loans, as they are massing money against the heavy demands for the tax payments, which soon will begin. An assessment of fifty cents a share on Olua stock has been called, payable in September. It is understood that Olua will call in \$5 more during the present year. McBryde has called an assessment payable in the same month, of \$1 a share, which is to make that stock fully paid. This will leave Olua the only sugar stock in the market which bears assessments, as the Kihel, McBryde, Kona and Waialua then will be fully paid.

Holders of sugar stocks are generally fully satisfied with the recent meeting of the sugar planters and managers. Every indication goes to show that there will be soon a satisfactory solution of the entire labor problem. Announcement has been made that two steamers, the Colon and the City of Para, will arrive within the next fortnight from San Pedro, with not less than 1,000 Porto Ricans. This and the beginning of the coming of free Japanese laborers, as shown in the steady increase of the numbers of them arriving in the last three steamers, the numbers having been 25, 80 and 110, is slowly restoring confidence, but the tight money market will continue to restrict buying. Over 400 shares of Waialua changed hands at 70, Ewa sold at 24½ and Oahu was offered as low as 128. Koloa Sugar Company, under the short management of P. McLane, has developed much strength, sales six weeks being at 150, and yesterday being sold at 164. Honokaa has an abundance of labor and will pay a big dividend next year. Honokaa was offered at 16 with no takers; this stock being quoted at 15 on the San Francisco market. There is nothing doing in McBryde and Kihel. Olua paid up is at 13 and the assessable at 2.50, on which there is 9.50 paid. Pioneer Mill is still held at 100 and the assessable at 25, with 25 per cent paid.

The bond market is firm at the same quotations, Oahu railroad being wanted at 105 and Ewa at 102. Other issues are in fair request and the rates are at the same figures.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

In the business world the purchase of the Pacific Cycle & Manufacturing Company by E. O. Hall & Sons, Ltd., is the most significant move, accompanied as it was by the announcement that there would be a doubling of the stock of the corporation. This will mean that there will be an immediate resumption of the retail business by the older corporation and there will be a larger line of plantation supplies handled. There is still some shortage of supplies, consequent upon the continuance of the strike at San Francisco, but still not enough to cause any material danger of a famine or an increase of prices.

anese walked over the broken fields up to the tops of cars with a heavy load of the stalks upon their toughened shoulders. As the cane was planted and ready for the first cultivation when the colony took hold, it is seen that there was only one of the several processes in the making of the crop, at which the Americans worked, and at this they will not do any more than did any other laborer, while in the other processes they fell behind the Orientals and gave it up.

The conditions met by the members of the experimental California colony were not to be despised. The terms of the contract fixed what the men were to have and they got all that was promised. At the settlement the company erected nine houses, which were all that were required by the members. These were of twenty-four feet square, with verandas at the front and back, and with a kitchen separate. There were four rooms, each of about twelve by twelve feet. These houses were not set upon the road, but there was left a front garden, and behind a larger one. The lots were approximately 100 by 80 feet, and there were constructed such irrigation ditches as made it possible for the small planters to have all that they wanted in their own gardens. The houses were furnished, but they were supplied with plumbing, and there was every convenience that the ordinary farmer's house contains. There was a pipe line which carried water for household use.

All fuel that the planter might want was furnished, the only duty that the planter had in this connection being its cutting. In addition there was pasture for any domestic animals that the planter might have. The colony is three miles from the school and the plantation furnished a train to bring the children and take them. There was some objection to the children going to the same schools as the Japanese but even now there are many children in the same schools, doing quite well. The attention of the physician was of course included. And as the colonists were not in the best position financially, it was provided that an advance of \$18 a month in cash, was to be made for the living expenses of the individual planter.

The other side of the arrangement was that the planters should take care of the cane just as they were directed by the plantation men. That every process of the cultivation should be followed and that the plantation should have the right to hire extra labor and charge it to the cost of the crop, if there should be necessity for it. The division of the returns was to be five-sixths for the plantation and one-sixth for the planter. This gross amount was to be divided on a ratio decided upon by the planters themselves, and in case there should be desire for any immediate settlement the basis should be \$50 per ton, the balance to be sent settled later. It was upon this basis that the final settlement was made. Each of the men who stayed received \$40 for each month of his service and the two men who had to leave, owing to ill health and the death of a wife, received the same rate.

Of the causes which were ascribed for the failure there were none which were on all fours with anything that the management expected. It was agreed by the men that there could be nothing done by the plantation that would aid them, except pay them more money. The rate paid them was more than twice what was being paid for the same labor to men of other nationalities. The young men who deserted in a body said that they were homesick, that they could not agree with one another, and that the returns were not what was expected. There was no charge that the plantation did not do all that was promised, but the fact remained that the men could do better in other lines, and they would not work in the fields.

As to the internal disagreements they were many. The men could not agree as to which one should have charge of the irrigation ditches, the man who was responsible for the amount of water turned into the fields. Then they did not agree as to their relations in their homes. There was constant squabbling, until the manager, who was looked to for the settlement of all these little matters, used to set his horse to hard gallop past so fast that he could not be stopped. Now it was one neighbor using the water when it was wanted by another. Then it was a pipe which was stopped up.

Summing up the whole matter it is the opinion of the plantation men who studied the experiment that it proved that there could not be a change of the class of labor unless there was to be a large number of the American workmen brought here, which they think impossible while there is so large demand at

home for this very kind of work. If there are to be American workmen in the fields, they think it will come through men who will make the experiment, and having found how to do the work would send for their friends. No radical move is possible for the reason that there could be no teaching of the business in a day or a month, and to attempt to deprive the plantation at once of the services of its entire force of Orientals would mean destruction of the interests, and at the same time, white men will not work in the fields with the Japanese and Chinese.

White men can do any work about a plantation, as well as any other man, and in some instances better, as in the mills, but they will not do it.

PERHAPS INCENDIARY Cause of Honolulu Plantation Fire.

Fire in a field of the Honolulu plantation at midnight Saturday destroyed an acre of cane. As soon as the fire was discovered the men were turned out in force and the cane was cut about the burning area, confining the fire to the one spot. The blaze was seen at the Peninsula by Acting Governor Cooper, and his telephone message brought about arrangements here for the sending of an engine, on the supposition that the mill was burning. As no connection with the plantation could be had, nothing was done and within a half-hour the fire was under control.

Manager Low of the Honolulu plantation said yesterday: "The fire was about 1,500 feet above the mill. People living on the Peninsula naturally thought it was in the mill, as the glare shone through the windows and made it really appear as though the blaze was directly in the building. There are many number of windows in the mill, and I am not surprised that people on the Peninsula were deceived."

"As for bringing the Honolulu fire department down to the plantation, that would hardly be necessary except in the most extreme case. We have a fully equipped department of our own, including hose, hydrants and fire-fighting paraphernalia, and a reservoir high up on the hills which holds 13,000 gallons of water. We have a hundred-foot head."

"I am of the opinion that the fire was incendiary. There are a number of men who have been shifted around from one kind of field work to another, and it is probable a disgruntled laborer made up his mind to obtain revenge by burning up the plantation."

FIRE ON OTHER ISLANDS.

OLAA, Hawaii, August 26.—There was a large fire in the cane last Wednesday of last week at eight miles, caused by sparks from the locomotive, burning over nearly four acres, but fortunately it was mature cane, which was cut at once and sent to the mill, so there was no loss.

PENALUE, August 21.—A new fire started in the cane at Kapalana at noon today and before it could be got under control between forty and fifty acres of cane were destroyed. Of this seventeen acres belonged to a Japanese, a few acres to Honokaa Sugar Co. and the balance to Pacific Sugar Mill. When the fire was discovered word was sent to Honokaa and almost the entire force including Manager Watt responded. A wide road was cut through and around the cane and by this means the fire was put under control.

Admiral Sampson may retire as commandant of the Boston naval yard on account of ill health. Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson will be his successor.

INVITED BY GRAND DUKE

Our Fishes Wanted at Russian Exhibit.

HAWAII has been invited by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia to participate in the International Exhibition of Fisheries to be held in St. Petersburg in February and March, 1902. A Fisheries Congress will also be held while the exhibition is in progress. The exhibition will mark an era of progress in this world-wide industry and it is hoped by the royal patron that all nations on the globe will respond and place before the public gaze, not only the species well known the world over, but those which are the most difficult to obtain and therefore the most interesting.

The purpose of the exposition is to determine the actual condition of sea and fresh water fisheries and of other similar pursuits; to acquaint producers and consumers with the various products of fisheries and with methods of preparing and preserving the same; to exhibit the gradual development and actual state of artificial fish breeding, as likewise the various aspects of amateur fishing and angling, and to promote scientific research pursued in the interests of fisheries. Awards are to be granted by a jury composed of the managers of the Russian and of the several foreign sections and will consist of honorary diplomas, gold, silver and bronze medals and honorable mentions.

It is also desired to have placed on exhibition the gear used in fishing. Fish hooks made of wood, bone, stone, metal, shells and teeth are asked for, and also the appliances for gathering corals and shell fish; also fishing boats and vessels.

One of the principal features will be the exhibition of the social side of the fisherman's life from all climes. Types of their dwellings, stationary or movable, huts, tents, etc., will be given especial attention.

All applications for space are to be addressed in the name of the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of Fisheries at St. Petersburg, 1902, not later than November 1, this year.

DID DOWAGER EMPRESS REMARRY?

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—A cable to the North American from Paris says: Was the late Dowager Empress Frederick secretly married in 1896 to Count von Seckendorf, her court chamberlain? In a story in the affirmative the French papers are now revealing. It is the European sensation of the day. It is believed to be true, and it is quite likely that other sensations will soon follow these revelations.

The Kaiser is furious at publications concerning the Empress, not only in France, but in England and the United States. He is understood to have ordered a censorship of all telegrams sent to foreign papers. In the French journals numerous anecdotes are recalled concerning quarrels between Emperor William and his mother regarding the question of a marriage between the latter and Count von Seckendorf.

The correspondent is able to give curious confirmation to these rumors of a marriage, after being shown letters written by the Baroness von Rosbach, who was formerly one of the chief ladies-in-waiting to the Empress. The Baroness insists that the Empress and von Seckendorf were secretly married in 1896; that they lived together as man and wife; that they had the deepest affection for each other, and that their marital relations were as happy as they could possibly be under the circumstances. The marriage was known to the Kaiser and to all the Empress' relatives, but was never officially or even privately acknowledged. The Kaiser never allowed his children to visit Friedrichshof and only permitted Count von Seckendorf to enter his presence under protest, and only then in his mother's suite. The Baroness von Rosbach may be taken as good authority, for she has been always intimately associated with the Dowager Empress.

Damages for a Lost Bride.

LAFORTE, Ind., August 10.—Because he was carried far past the village where his fiancée, Mrs. William Stallwell, waited to marry him, missed his wedding and had his engagement broken, Charles Arnold has begun suit against the Clover Leaf Railroad Company for \$20,000. The marriage had to be postponed one day because it took Arnold two days to reach the county seat to get a license. Finally, on the wedding day, Arnold left home on a Clover Leaf train. He was worn out with preparations for the event, but before lapsing into sound sleep told the conductor to call him when Melotte was reached. He awoke to find himself miles beyond his destination. He telegraphed his intended bride of his inability to reach Melotte in time for the marriage that day, but the telegram which came in reply cancelled the engagement, with the result that there is a complete estrangement between the couple. Arnold alleges neglect on the part of the railroad company's employee.

Camp Jackson, below New Orleans, which was made uninhabitable during the summer season by the mosquito, has been cleared of the pest by the officer in command of the garrison through the use of crude petroleum. It is now said that there is not a mosquito in the barracks.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PEKING	AUG. 24	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20
GAELIC	SEPT. 3	CHINA	AUG. 27
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	DORIC	SEPT. 13
CHINA	SEPT. 19	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
DORIC	SEPT. 27	PERU	SEPT. 21
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 1
PERU	OCT. 12	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
COPTIC	OCT. 22	PEKING	OCT. 15
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	GAELIC	OCT. 22
PEKING	NOV. 7	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 2
GAELIC	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 9
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	DORIC	NOV. 16
CHINA	NOV. 30	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
DORIC	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 3
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 10

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 23.
 Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kauai, at 6:20 a. m., with 6,534 sacks sugar, 21 sacks coffee, 119 sacks taro, 68 sacks awa, 57 bunches bananas, 44 kegs butter, 41 bunches hides, 4 pigs, 30 head cattle, and 235 packages sundries.
 U. S. A. T. Meade, from San Francisco, 6:30 p. m.
 Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Gamble, twenty-three days out.

Saturday, August 24.
 Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
 Schr. Malolo, from Kauai.
 Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.

Sunday, August 25.
 Ger. bk. Werra, Brunings, from Bremen, 137 days out.
 Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.
 Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai.
 Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Eleiee.
 Monday, August 26.
 Am. bk. Foonng Suey, Willett, 121 days from New York.
 Am. sp. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, from the Sound.
 Am. schr. Reporter, Dalhoff, from Eureka.
 Tug Leslie Baldwin, Seike, from Kahului.
 Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Kauai.
 Schr. Kawailani, from Oahu ports.
 Am. brig. Tanager, Newhall, twenty-one days from Blakeley.
 S. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama and Hongkong (anchored off harbor at 11:30 p. m.).

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 23.
 Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, for San Francisco.
 Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Koloa.
 Eleiee, Hanespe, Walmea and Kekaha, at 4 p. m.

Saturday, August 24.
 Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colley, for San Francisco, in ballast.
 Am. bk. Diamond Head, Petersen, for the Sound.
 Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, for Eureka.

Monday, August 26.
 Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
 Am. schr. Rosemond, Johnson, for San Francisco.
 Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina and Kapaemahu.
 Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai.

Departed.
 Per steamer Lehua, for Kalaupapa and Molokai ports, August 25.—Mrs. A. Kahunaale, Miss L. Kahunaale.
 Gas. schr. Malolo, for Hanalei; 5 p. m.

MACHINERY FOR OLAA

Built by Honolulu Iron Works Company.

A little automatic quadruple evaporator with a capacity of 350,000 gallons of juice every twenty-four hours has just been completed at the Honolulu Iron Works for the Olaa Sugar Company, Hawaii, to which place it will be shipped in a few days. This is the largest piece of machinery ever manufactured in the Hawaiian Islands and is perhaps one of the largest pieces of machinery in one part manufactured anywhere else. In order to build it a new addition to the main building had to be made. Mr. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, states that the machinery will be taken apart in two or three days to prepare the same for shipment to Hilo, and he issues a general invitation to all interested in sugar plantation machinery, or machinery of any kind, to visit the works in Kakaako and make an inspection of this most modern development of machinery manufacture.

The work is a credit to the enterprise and pluck of the Honolulu Iron Works Company and the undertaking of such an enormous piece of work speaks especially well for the high-class machinists who executed it. A number of these evaporators have been introduced into these islands but sugar experts who have visited the works and inspected this latest output declare the workmanship exceeds that on the machinery of like design shipped here. A representative of Mr. Lillie, the inventor, has examined the machinery and pronounces it the finest piece he has ever seen.

The manager trusts that sufficient interest will be taken in the class of work that the Iron Works is capable of producing to go to the works before the machinery is taken apart for shipment. Cards of entrance to the works will be available either from Mr. Hedemann at the Queen street office, or from Superintendent Dyer at the works in Kakaako. The entire works will be thrown open to general inspection at the same time and an opportunity given for Honoluluans to obtain a view of the vast amount of machinery housed in the new buildings.

An idea of the cost of the evaporator is gained from the price of the copper tubes, which is said to be about \$10,000 in round numbers. The cost of the entire piece is the same here as in the States, with freight added to the material. When it is taken into consideration that the Mainland manufacturers pay their men on a scale of \$2 and \$2.50 per day and the Honolulu Iron Works \$4 and \$4.50 per day, the Olaa plantation is in reality getting its machinery cheaper. At the same works is also being built a large 9-roller mill and gearing for Olaa plantation and a similar one for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. on Maui.

MUST HAVE LABORERS

Rodenberg Tells of Needs of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Mr. W. A. Rodenberg, United States civil service commissioner, reached Washington this morning from East St. Louis, Ill., where he stopped a few days en route from Honolulu. Mr. Rodenberg has been in the islands for nearly five weeks. During that period he introduced the civil service system in the islands, and conducted examinations at which there were 110 applicants, a goodly portion of whom were natives. Most of the applicants were examined for entrance into the customs and postal service. Before leaving the islands the commissioner appointed a board of examiners at Honolulu, and a custodian board at Hilo.

Mr. Rodenberg speaks enthusiastically of the future possibilities of the islands, and of the future possibilities they possess. He says that now the greatest problem there is that of securing desirable labor. Up to the time when the islands became a part of the United States, no such problem was presented, because of the ability of the planters to import Chinese labor. When the United States acquired the islands the Chinese exclusion act was extended to the islands. For a time this did not affect the local labor situation, as the number of Chinese on the islands was sufficient to meet the requirements of the big sugar planters.

With the increasing possibilities which connection with the United States offered to the islands, the sugar planters sought to extend the acreage of their plantations. The supply of Chinese labor was soon exhausted. Experiments were made in several directions. Laborers were imported from Japan, from Portugal and lastly Porto Rico. The Porto Ricans were brought to the islands at great expense, and great care was exercised in their selection. In spite of this it was found that they are too slow and indifferent, if not positively lazy.

Mr. Rodenberg says that this was the condition when he reached the islands a few weeks ago. He found the sugar planters discussing ways and means for meeting the labor problem. They seem to be confronted with the condition that only Chinese labor will meet the necessities of the peculiar work which they desire performed. A bare possibility exists that a portion of the desired labor can be secured from the Philippine Islands. The planters hope to secure the permission of the government to an experiment in this direction. They have little hope, however, in the present labor famine being met with other than Chinese laborers. The planters do not desire to import Chinamen in great numbers, nor is there a sentiment in the islands in favor of taking down the bars altogether to Chinese immigrants.

The planters have about decided to ask at the hands of the next Congress an amendment to the Chinese exclusion act which will permit of the importation of such a number of Chinese as will be needed for work on the sugar plantations. The planters are willing that the amendment shall carry restrictions which will prevent the Chinese from coming to the United States from Hawaii. They do not object to the condition being made that the Chinamen shall be employed solely in agricultural pursuits. They will give a bond, if the law requires, for the return of the Chinese laborers to China after a period of ten years.

The planters told Commissioner Rodenberg that the Chinese worker in no way come into competition with white labor. White and black labor from the United States had been tried, but it was found that they could not stand the work in the fields. The fields were left but partially developed because of the provisions of the exclusion act and the laws against importing contract labor. Mr. Rodenberg believes that the Hawaiian planters will inaugurate a movement during the next session of Congress which will result in some concessions being made them. The terms of the Chinese exclusion act will expire by limitation next year, so the next Congress will have to deal with the question. The planters of Hawaii believe that Congress will re-enact the terms of the law, and they hope the time will be opportune for securing concessions for the islands.

Mr. Rodenberg is enthusiastic on all that pertains to the islands. He says a trip to the islands will convince any one of the wisdom of the Republican party's policy of expansion. He describes the islands as the "Paradise of the Pacific," and says that the wonderful possibilities of development which they possess have not been appreciated in this country. Illinois possesses some of the best agricultural land in the United States, and yet the farmers of that State are well satisfied with returns which reach \$25 per acre. The sugar acre in the islands yields to the planters from six to seven tons of sugar, which can be sold at \$80 a ton. Eighteen months is necessary to secure a sugar crop. Mr. Rodenberg says there are substantial indications that the natives are rapidly becoming Americanized. One of the strongest indications is in the fact that they took such a hearty interest in the Fourth of July celebration which was held at Hilo, where Mr. Rodenberg was orator of the day.

Last year, Mr. Rodenberg says, the total production of sugar in the islands approximated 300,000 tons, and he believes, as soon as sufficient labor can be secured, this amount can be increased to 500,000 tons. This would necessarily result in a reduction of the cost of sugar to the American consumer. Since annexation a number of gigantic enterprises have been inaugurated, and several plantations have been capitalized at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each. As a result of this very rapid development of the islands there is a scarcity of money there. Investors can easily obtain 8 per cent on loans, and a number of loans are made on an interest basis of 10 and even 12 per cent, with security that is gilt-edged.

Mr. Rodenberg believes that capitalists of this country can not find a better place to invest their money. The proposition which has been forward in this country to make the islands part of California, and thus secure the benefits of statehood for them, Mr. Rodenberg says does not meet with popular approval there. There is much more talk of the construction of a new Pacific cable connecting Hawaii with the Mainland than there is of statehood.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESERVE THE TREES

(Continued from Page 1.)

The greatest need of the islands is, a farming population. The small farmer has more needs than the plantation laborer and adds more to the wealth and prosperity of the community. This was seen in the Olaa colony, for the farmers there had always something to sell and were in the market as purchasers all the time, so that the sale of those lands to the plantation, and the removal of many of the farmers was felt in Hilo very much. The natives and Portuguese are developing a great deal of interest in the homestead lease, and the lands will be distributed as much as possible in that way. This offers a home for the farmer and his children for all time practically, and insures a continuous residence upon the lands. There is much land suitable for farming which may be taken up in this way.

"I was certain all the time that the affairs here were all right, and I am very much pleased with the conditions. I can see no reason for any extra session, and I believe that it would have been very unwise to have called one. Many persons who were in favor of a county bill have signified to me that they did not understand the bill which was passed and they are well satisfied that it failed. I hope to see a scheme of government framed before the next meeting of the Legislature which will be representative of the ideas of all the people. If possible there should be a body of citizens chosen to frame such laws and charters as would embody all the best features of similar legislation, for submission to the Legislature when it meets in 1903.

"I believe that when the great cities have been so organized that the Executive is responsible for all the workings of the city that there will be a better class of men chosen for the office of mayor. The fact that he has so many places to fill and such responsible appointments to make, in my opinion, has had much to do with the selection of such very good men for the Presidency of the United States. I am in favor of the national system in local government, and hope that a modern plan will be submitted for legislative action. "I found that there was a generally good condition of the crops all over the island of Hawaii, except in the Hamakua district, where the drought is very great. In Kona there were good rains and the outlook is excellent.

"I spent the two months of my absence principally in hunting and in camp. We went up on to the higher levels and found excellent sport. We had some good shooting at cattle, hogs, sheep and turkeys. The turkeys are very fine. All over the country there are equal in abundance and when the season opens I believe there will be better sport in the mountains above Waimea than ever before. Wherever we rode we flushed fat birds, sometimes in coveys of fifty or more. There is an abundance of strawberries and other small fruits on which they feed, and the game will be excellent. I spent much of the time in a tent and am in good health, and feel better than in some months."

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Spokane telephone war is ended. Thomas B. Burnett of Los Angeles has died.

Dominico Morelli, the Italian painter, is dead.

Sir William Laird, the iron-master, is dead.

Food is reported scarce at Koyukuk diggings.

Human flesh is being sold for food in China.

Denmark is negotiating a loan of \$10,000,000.

Discontent is brewing trouble on the island of Malta.

Lorrimer Stoddard, dramatist and actor, is very ill.

The Schley court of inquiry will meet September 12.

Commandant Prestorous at Orange River Colony, is dead.

Another trans-Atlantic steamship line is to be instituted.

Fire in West Berkeley destroyed property worth \$100,000.

One hundred thousand Boer refugees are now in relief camps.

Jules Lieben, the great German singer, is coming to America.

Ada Rohan is so far recovered as to be planning another tour.

Chipley, Florida, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last week.

Encke's comet was observed from Mt. Lowe observatory Aug. 14.

A government has been organized in La Union province, Philippines.

The Pacific cable bill passed third reading in the British Commons.

The X-ray has disclosed two hearts in Karl Wambold, a Chicago man.

A band of over 800 goats were burned in a Calaveras, Cal., fire last week.

Contracts for \$1,500,000 worth of harbor improvements at Manila have been let.

An amateur electrician tapped the wires at Vallejo and the city was left in darkness.

Walter Stratton has been arrested for complicity in the train hold-up near Canyon, I. T.

The cruiser Chicago, loaded with ammunition, has been refused dockage at Southampton.

It is thought that Lord Kitchener will return to England about the middle of September.

Senator Clark is said to have made a bad deal in offering \$12,000,000 for Russian copper mines.

Dr. T. D. Wood and Prof. Kip of Stanford University have resigned to go to Eastern colleges.

Twelve Seattle street car conductors were discharged for making goo-goo eyes at lady passengers.

Miss Greta Pomeroy and Philip Clark are to be married. Both are prominent New York society people.

A number of marked Tacoma salmon returned recently after four years' absence to Columbia river.

The Cambria Steel Co., of Philadelphia, has increased its capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Repairs to the North German Lloyd steamer Mainz, almost destroyed in the Hoboken fire, cost \$1,000,000.

Investigations are being made in Southern California in regard to the alleged smuggling of Chinese.

The famous "95 oak" on the Stanford campus has been uprooted to make room for new buildings.

French census figures give the population of that nation as 38,641,333, an increase of 421,364 in five years.

Five Japanese fishing boats were recently seized near Fraser river for trespassing in American waters.

The July figures show a large gain over previous years in the increase of exports from the United States.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad may use electricity instead of steam for its suburban service.

Isador Raynor, Attorney-General of Maryland, has been retained as one of the attorneys for Admiral Schley.

The sum of \$25,000 in bills was burned publicly at the order of a dying old man to disappoint his heirs.

Valuation of California property, exclusive of railroads, is \$1,195,902,494, an increase of \$25,321,792 over last year.

The editor of the London Globe has been cited to appear before the Commons for libel on the Irish members.

Mrs. Charles Hughes, of Indio, Cal., sent her children in an express wagon to her husband and has disappeared.

Wilbur F. Crafts, author of the anticant law, says there is a conspiracy to nullify the good results of the act.

Raymond Vogel, who robbed a boy of 75 cents, has been sentenced at Auburn, Cal., to 48 years' imprisonment.

The town of Forsund, Norway, has been wiped out, the loss being \$1,500,000 kroner, 1200 people being homeless.

The Boston and Nevada Mining Corporation, with a capital stock of \$11,750,000, has had its furniture seized for debt.

French newspapers claim that the submarine torpedo boats of that nation have the world's fleets at their mercy.

Commander F. N. Wise, who was in charge of the old Monocacy when that ship was fired upon by the Taku forts, is dead.

Helen Potts Hall, claimant for the millions of the late George Francis Gilman, has been divorced from Blakeley Hall.

General Miles has issued a note to the officers and men of the Army, seeking to improve the deportment of the soldiers.

Two thousand Icelanders and Scots will be imported to British Columbia to displace Orientals in Fraser river canneries.

The remains of Empress Frederick have been placed in a vault, beside those of her husband, with impressive ceremonies.

Attorney-General Knox holds the government to be liable for stolen registered mail matter even above the amount of \$20.

Cigarettes caused a bad fire in Sacramento.

The transport Logan has docked at Mare Island.

Hornets routed Chicago police from a patrol box.

Union painters at Oakland have returned to work.

Two men were killed in a wreck at Texarkana, Ark.

The police force at Manila is to be reduced one-half.

Spanish war veterans held a reunion in Salt Lake.

Mosquitoes caused the death of a New Haven woman.

Secretary Long will likely be called as witness by Schley.

Arch Rock in San Francisco bay was blown up by nitro gelatin.

Five railroad bridges were washed out by heavy rains in Arizona.

The town of Quartz, Tuolumne Co., Cal., has been wiped out by fire.

Ireland's representation in the Imperial parliament may be used.

The London House of Commons is still discussing the Nicaraguan canal.

A reception was planned at Manila for the school teachers on the Thomas.

Wallace J. Smith of San Francisco was arrested at Denver for burglary.

Kansas City machinists have lost their strike for shorter working days.

Massachusetts weavers resist a reduction in pay, and a strike may follow.

Santa Barbara justices have sued the county government for their salaries.

General Gomez has announced that he cannot be a candidate for president of Cuba.

George Willis, a U. S. volunteer, fell over two steep precipices at Fresno and lives.

Matt Young, a Cuiabara Camp miner, was killed in a dispute over a poker game.

Governor Rogers of Washington has refused to interfere in the Nordstrom murder case.

A freight locomotive at Pueblo, Col., exploded, killing Engineer Woods and Fireman Maple.

Mrs. Helen Johnson of Oakland saved a large estate by proof that her marriage was illegal.

Riggs V. Atkins, a Denver minister, answered cries for help, and was set upon by footpads.

A vicious assault upon a saloon man at Reddings by E. P. Sherk, led to strong talk of a lynching.

The South African war, have demanded damages from Great Britain.

Troops have been requested by J. R. Wood of Lawton, Kansas, for the ejectment of squatters on his land.

The forty-seventh annual convention of the International Typographical Union has been in session at Birmingham, Ala.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and to complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

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On MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Warehouse on Kawaiahao Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles, of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Trays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

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With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2501

Americans who suffered by reason of Rube Thompson, a colored soldier at Los Angeles, has confessed to being a deserter and a traitor, serving with the insurgents over a year.

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